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P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date		Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Tons
24th	May	Namur * ..	7060	.....	.....
28rd	„	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
30th	„	Sardhula ..	7000	.....	.....
4th	June.	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
11th	„	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	.....
18th	„	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
25th	„	Arabia ..	8000	.....	.....
2nd	July	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
9th	„	Nagoya ..	7000	.....	.....
16th	„	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
23rd	„	Khiva ..	8000	.....	.....
30th	„	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000

*The "NAMUR" is an extra departure and will proceed via usual ports to MARSEILLES and LONDON.

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
15th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29th „	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
23rd May	Chakla ..	Karachi direct
*27th „	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Dumraior Gulf passengers only
8th June	Aratoon Apear ..	East & South Africa.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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Sails.	Steamer.	Tons.
About 23rd May	Malda ..	8000

FARES TO LONDON.

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AND CHAMAN.

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SHIPPING.

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FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	888	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,035	480	720
Liverpool	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	842	..	712

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NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Cotomi Maru ..	M Fujio	3412	15th May	15th May
Mayori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	23rd May	2nd June
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	29th May	10th June
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	12th June	24th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Java Maru ..	4490	S. Yanagi	15th May	24th May
Indo Maru ..	5311	V. Somekawa	28th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5836	T. Kuchiki	31st May	11th June

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Post Box No. 24.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Rangoon	Klang F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F.M.S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Tsingtau (North China)
Delhi	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Saigon	Peking
Puket	Haiphong	Yokohama
Taiping (F.M.S.	Manila	Kobe
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Cebu	
Medan (Sumatra)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent

Post Box No. 24.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS.
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account beween the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank,

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the Medical Faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LOLY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

SPECIFIC FOR GIVING UP OPIUM HABIT.—Guaranteed painless, harmless, radical cure in two weeks. Rs. 6 per week. Two days treatment gratis for trial. SRI WORKS. Beadon Square (Calcutta.) 4085.

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000A

WANTED.—PUPILS for the Piano Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Fort. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED—Immediately PARSEE ELECTRICIAN. Apply personally with original certificates to MANAGER WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. 4150

WANTED—One new or second hand 6 to 8 N. H. P. VERTICAL BOILER, for a working pressure of 100 lbs. or more. Write price with particular to—
JAVERI & Co.,
Forbes Street, Bombay. 4134

WANTED—A GRADUATE preferably in Science for the Murud High School from 1st June, 1916. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned stating terms.
B. M. KHARKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.
Dewan's Office,
Murud-Janjira, 18th May, 1916. 4164

WANTED.—One SECOND HAND two flued LANCASHIRE BOILER 7' x 30' for a working pressure of 125 to 160 lbs. complete with all mountings and accessories. Write to TATA SONS and Co., Agents, The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 4161

WANTED.—A. E. M. and S. or M. B. B. S. with Laboratory experience on temporary appointment. Salary Rs. 100 p.m., with free quarters. Apply to STATE SURGEON, Indore, before 31st May 1916.
STATE SURGEON,
Indore.
State Surgeon's Office,
Indore, the 18th May 1916. 4162

WANTED—Full time GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES of teaching experience for a local A. V. School with I to VI Standards, and a binding of 5 years those with special aptitude to teach either Science, Sanskrit French or Mathematics will be given preference. Apply stating special qualifications, age, experience, present occupation and pay required to Box No. 860, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4122

WANTED—One ASSISTANT MASTER NON-GRADUATE on a salary of Rs. 20 rising to Rs 30 and ONE GRADUATE with second language Sanskrit or Persian on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 but preference will be given to a Science-knowing Graduate.

Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the end of this month.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
Viramgam Municipality.
Municipal Office.
Viramgam, May 1916. 4145

WANTED.—STUDENTS to learn DISPENSING and PHARMACY. To qualify themselves for the post of well-qualified compounders, Assistants to Medical Practitioners, Chemists etc.

The COURSE extends over a year and embodies thorough instruction in Chemistry, Materia Medica, Dispensing etc. First Aid and a knowledge of Dressing and Surgical Instruments is also included in the course.

THE NEXT TERM.—Commences early in in June. The School offers a splendid opportunity to young men interested in Chemists or Druggists business.

For terms of admission etc., apply to
The PRINCIPAL,
The BOMBAY SCHOOL of CHEMISTRY and PHARMACY,
Lamington Road, Bombay, 4. 4165

WANTED

WANTED—GRADUATES for the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms to the PROPRIETORS. 4123

WANTED—An experienced CORRESPONDENT and typist. Apply stating salary to Box No. 869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4167

WANTED.—By French Family PAYING GUESTS, single room Rs 120, very large Double 220, modern conveniences, Mrs. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000B

WANTED.—To ADVANCE a LOAN of Rs. 1½ lakhs, on landed property in approved locality. Apply with details Box No. 862 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4130

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER strong in English and Mathematics, to coach up at private residence, a Mohamaden lady for Matric. Apply stating full terms to "H" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 4143

WANTED—A SMART TYPIST with general knowledge of office work for an insurance office. Apply to Box No. 870, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4168

WANTED.—A LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Baroda State Service pay Rs. 65 rising to Rs. 100 plus house rent Rs. 10. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER. 4163

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Chronicle." 1018

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 23 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4087

CHEMISTS, Provision shop and Dispensary in a good locality to be sold as a going concern as the Owner has other engagements. Please apply to Box No. 866 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4138

COAL ASHES FOR SALE ON CONTRACT—Daily quantity 25 to 30 carts; for particulars apply to The SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY and TRAMWAYS COMPANY'S Power Station, Kussara Basin, Mazagon. 4166

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY—S. 13 Gents Stout Tan Box Calf Derby Boots, no toe cap, round toes, wide fitting stout bark tanned leather soles, both screwed and sown, iron slugged soles and heels. Sizes 6 to 10. Specially suitable for Railway Men's use. Price Rs. 7/12 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE—153 pairs R288, Ladies Black Box Oxford Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, screwed. Sizes 2, 3, 4 & 5 only. Sale price Rs. 2/8 per pair.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612-11 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO BE LET.—Large Open Wadi, 4,000 yards, any lot in Kheterali No. 10, near Thakordwar. GURMUKHRAI NIHALCHAND, 42, 2nd Bhoiwada. 4079

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TO BE LET Furnished in Fort up-to-date flat with E. L. & Fans suit married couple or 2 Batchelors. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 12, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FURNISHED rooms to be let with board at Edward House Apollo Bunder, for couple or bachelor. E. L. and Fans. Outside meals also supplied. Apply to Mrs. St. Pourcain. 1035.

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECONDHAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEEL SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, LEAD SCRAP, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, 1916, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realised by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the Offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 5th May, 1916. 4059.

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on Monday the 29th May 1916 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Director's Report and Audited statement of accounts, made upto 31st December 1915.
(2) To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Aga Mohamed Jaffer Mowla and Mohamed Saiem Saderavi who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To sanction the declaration of Dividend.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 29th May to 12th June 1916 (both days inclusive.)

By order of the Board,
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 10th May, 1916. 4160

NOTICE.

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on 10th May, 1916, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share free of Income Tax was sanctioned being payable on or after MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1916, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the register of the Company on 10th May 1916.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th May, 1916. 4106

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OPEN A NEW BUSINESS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CINEMATOGRAPHIC THEATRE, KNOWN AS THE EMPIRE PICTURE PALACE WITH ITS BUILDING, ENGINE, FURNITURE, FIXTURES, Etc., AT THE QUEEN'S ROAD, DELHI

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Cinema De Luxe Theatres Co., Ltd. (in liquidation) and in pursuance of the directions given to him under an order of the High Court of Bombay, made on the 25th day of February 1916, in the matter of the said company (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 15th day of June, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the following theatre on the premises at Delhi.

PARTICULARS:—The Theatre known as "The Empire Picture Palace," to be sold is built upon a piece of land leased from the Municipal Committee of Delhi and is situate at the Queen's Road, Delhi, and the whole is to be sold as a going concern, including its building, furniture, fittings engine and fixtures, etc., therein belonging to the said company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Official Liquidator at their Office, No. 23, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, CORONATION MANSIONS, AT DADAR, MAIN ROAD, ABOUT 5 MINUTES WALK FROM RAILWAY STATION.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. G. D. Smith, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 4th proxima, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or batty ground, together with messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Dadar Main Road, containing by the admeasurement 792 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey Nos. 478, 486, and 505, and New No. 1248 and New Survey No. 2-2002, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and Ward F No. 524, Street No. 157, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Muncherji Bomanji Punthakey, on or towards the South by the property of the G. I. P. Railway, on the East by the Dadar Main Road, leading from Parel to Mahim, and on the West by the property of Mr. M. B. Punthakey.

N.B.—The building consists of six flats each containing one hall, dining room, 2 bed rooms, 1 poultry room, bath room, kitchen and two water closets and realising good rent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS Co., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL PREMISES, TOGETHER WITH ENGINE, BOILERS, MACHINERY, Etc., SITUATE AT DE LISLE ROAD, CHINCHPOGLI.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. under instructions from Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart. and W. Turner Green, Esq., Liquidators of the Company abovenamed will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July next, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the abovementioned immoveable properties of the Company together with the Spinning Mill and other appurtenants buildings, standing thereon and the engines, boilers and machinery of the said mills. The mill has 27,200 ring spindles and has land admeasuring 20,044 square yards or thereabouts of Foras tenure. The sale will be subject to certain conditions, and the conditions as also the particulars of sale may be inspected at any time at the office of the said liquidators at No. 1 Forbes Street, Fort, or of the undersigned during business hours. The title deeds relating to the said premises may also be inspected at the office of the Liquidators' Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co. at Treacher's Buildings, Fort. On application being made to the Liquidators or to the undersigned arrangements will be made to show the intending purchasers, the premises and machinery.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

SALE AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES & CHEMICALS MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. LEOPOLD CASSELLA & CO. AND MESSRS. KALLE & CO., ETC.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading concerns Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY the 23rd May, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s Godown, situated in Store Lane, adjacent to their offices, the undermentioned goods, belonging to the Hostile Firms in liquidation.

RED—Diamine Azo scarlet. 8B: Diamine Aldehyde scarlet. BB; Diamine Azo scarlet. 8B Extra: Fast Tourmaline Brilliant scarlet. HB; Fast Tourmaline scarlet, 2G: Irisamine. G; Diamine Fast Rose. G; Wool Red B; Neptol Red C; Anthracene Chrome Red B; Fast Tourmaline Red 6B; Diamine Azo Bordeaux B.

BLACK—Fast Blue Black. BB; Oxy Diamine Ogene. Z V and Z G; Diamine Nerone K H V and K H G; Chrome Leather Deep Black. G; Extra strong; Leather Black. J E Extra, conc.

BLUE—Immedial Dark Blue Extra; Immedial direct Blue J N D Extra conc.; Immedial Direct Blue B; Diamine Ogene Blue 6 R N; Water Blue B Powder: Cyanole Silk Blue B; New Methylene Blue N X; Hydron Blue R Paste.

BROWN—Diamine Catechine 3G; Cotton Brown, N.

YELLOW—Diamine Fast Yellow, 3 G; Diamine Fast Yellow B.

VIOLET—Anthracene Chrome Violet B; Oxydiamine Violet G; Tannin Heliotrope.

GREEN—Diamine Azo Fast Green G.

CHEMICALS—Nitrite of Soda; Erodin; The above mentioned goods are now on view at our rooms.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY CASKS CASES & DRUMS. OLD LAMPS EARTHENWARE JARS. CANVAS AWNINGS, MANILLA & STEEL WIRE ROPE, OLD CROCKERY, &c.

Messrs. Menesse & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 24th May, 1916, at the undermentioned time and place:—

At 2-45 (S.T.), in the B. I. S. N. Coy's Dockyard, Mazagaon, Empty packing cases, cask and drums, old crockery, &c.,

At 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagaon, Empty oil casks, packing cases, earthenware jars old lamps, canvas, canvas awnings, manilla and steel wire rope.

Purchasers will have to pay, whatever custom duty &c., and clear the goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

20 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD MAY, AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS FOR INDIAN TROOPS AND OTHER STORES AT NO. 12 SHED, ALEXANDRA DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on TUESDAY the 23rd day of May, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Shed, Alexandra Docks:—

A lot of provisions for Indian Troops consisting of atta, ghee, parched gram, powa, dates, turmeric, tea chillies, goor, gunny bags and other unserviceable articles etc

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

6-30. EXCELSIOR THEATRE 9-45p.m.

NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES! NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES!!

Extraordinary Success of America's Fastest Novelty Act.

ROBERT DEMONT TRIO

Presenting their great acrobatic sketch Hotel Turn Over.

Pathe Frere's Latest! A Short Snappy Film Play Splendidly Acted!!

'THE SIN OF JEANINE'

A Beautiful War Drama in one Act.

A Feast of Harmony and Artistic Stage Setting.

RODGER and TEMPLE

In a delightful Vocal Scena 'Phantasy of the Sea!'

Our New Star Attraction. The Home of Refinement.

AMBROSE & PEGGY BARKER

In Skits, Imitations and Impressions 'REVUE MAD'

Coming! BRET HAYDEN, Siffleur and Story Teller.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

THE FILM OF FILMS.

"THE FRAME-UP"

A five-part Universal masterpiece of intense dramatic force. An honest man has been elected mayor of an American city and a group of financial swindlers attempt to force him to pass a "crooked" law which will bring much gain to them. But in spite of their hundred and one schemes he remains true to his trust.

THRILLING STORY! AMAZING ACTING!!

"A PEACH AND A PAIR"

A pair of young men, once friends, become deadly rivals for the hand of a regular peach of a girl. Both propose, but she says she will write her answer when she gets home. There is an exciting chase after her, but the men find she has just been married.

This film guarantees one laugh per second.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

BANKER'S BATTALION IN LONDON.
"AMERICAN LEGION" IN LONDON.
BYE-ELECTION IN WIMBLEDON.
CARDINAL MERCIER IN FLORENCE.
MR. HUGHES IN THE CITY.
R.A.M.C. IN SALONICA.
AN OBSERVATION POST IN THE BOIS LE PRETRE.
SPECIAL CONSTABLES IN TOTTENHAM.
BOY SCOUTS REVIEWED IN LIVERPOOL

A GREAT PROGRAMME THAT SHOULD NOT BE MISSED ACCOMPANIED BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, and As. 8, and 4 Box Seats Rs. 2.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

DANCE
AT THE
TOWN HALL
FRIDAY, JUNE 2nd.

In aid of Women's Branch
WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P.M.

Admission Rs. 3 for Gent and Lady.
Extra Lady Re. 1.

Tickets may be had at the League Office, 113, Esplanade Road, or at the door

HAVE YOU SEEN
THAT GREAT PATRIOTIC PICTURE

THE MARTYRDOM
OF
NURSE CAVELL?

It is a photo-play tribute to the memory of that noble and glorious woman who gave her life willingly for the cause of humanity.

REMEMBER NURSE CAVELL HAS TO BE AVENGED.

TIME 7, 8-45, 10-30

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Tel. 1882.

OLYMPIA CINEMA
TO-NIGHT

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.
2 Serials together 8 parts.
MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY &
BROKEN COIN.
24 CASH PRIZES 24
IN
Rs. 2,000
TIME: 6-30, 8-45 & 10-30.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone, No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Fericadan Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1893 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as:
(a) Mahim Halva (or Div). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds. (c) Gummy Halva. (d) Rose scented Halva (e) Vanila Halva (f) Muskati Halva (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

WE ARE IMPORTERS
of the best kinds of
PROVISIONS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET REQUISITES, Etc., Etc.
Our Special Attention to MOFUSSIL ORDERS

DINSHAW & Co.,

General Tobacconists, Provision Merchants and Commission Agents.

No. 1, Behem Mansion, Colaba Causeway.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 19th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	..	..
" " Imports	..	11,000
Mid. Americans	..	..8.74—12
Egyptian F. G. F.		..11.27+3
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..July		13.19+2
Oct.		13.23 unchgd.
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..July		13.08 unchgd.
Oct.		13 07—1

Liverpool, May 20th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	5,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp		500
Mid. Americans ..	.	8 74 Unchanged
Egyptian F. G. F.		.. 11.31+4

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 19th.

Total Imports 11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
May	8.46	
May-June	8.41	
June-July	8 36	
July-Aug.	8 34	
Aug.-Sept.	8.25	
Sept.-Oct.	8.13	
Oct.-Nov.	8 05	+1
Nov.-Dec.	7.99	
Dec-Jan.	7.96	
Jan.-Feb.	7.93	
Feb.-March	7.92	
Mar.-April	7.91	
April-May	7.90	
May-June	7.89	

Liverpool, May 20th.

Total Imports .. .. Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price	
May	8.45	
May-June	8.38	
June-July	8 33	
July-Aug.	8.30	
Aug.-Sept.	8.22	
Sept.-Oct.	8.11	
Oct.-Nov.	8.02	Unchanged
Nov.-Dec.	7.96	
Dec.-Jan.	7.93	
Jan.-Feb.	7.91	
Feb.-Mar	7.90	
Mar.-April	7.88	
April-May	7.86	
May-June	7.84	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 19th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
May.	8.45 unchgd.	
May-June.	8.38—2	
June-July	8.33—2	
July-Aug.	8.30—3	
Aug.-Sept.	8.22—2	
Sept.-Oct.	8.11—1	
Oct.-Nov.	8.02—2	
Nov.-Dec.	7.96—2	
Dec.-Jan.	7.93—2	
Jan.-Feb.	7.91—1	
Feb.-March	7.90—1	
March-April	7.88—2	
April-May	7.86—3	
May-June	7.84—4	

Months.	Liverpool, To-day's closing price.	May 20th. Advance on previous close.
May	8.49	4
May-June	8.41	3
June-July	8 36	3
July-Aug	8 33	3
Aug.-Sep	8.25	3
Sept.-Oct	8 12	1
Oct.-Nov	8.04	2
Nov.-Dec.	7.98	2
Dec.-Jan.	7.94	1
Jan.-Feb.	7.92	1
Feb.-Mar.	7.91	1
Mar.-April	7.90	2
April-May	7.88	2
May-June	7.86	2

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 19th.

Months.	To-day's price
July	11.18—8
November	11.03—9
January	10.88—9

Liverpool, May 20th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.30+12
November	11.15+12
January	11.01+13

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May. 19th.

M. G. Bengal Good			..	6.45
" "	Fully	Good	..	6.60
" "	Fine		..	6.75 +5
" No. 1 Oomra	Good		..	6.80
" "	"	Fine	..	7.10
" Broach	Good		..	8.30
" "	Fully	Good	..	8.45 +10
" "	Fine		..	8.60
" Scinde	Good		..	6.40
" "	Fully	Good	..	6.55 +5
" "	Fine		..	6.70

London, May 20th.

M.G. Bengal Good			..	6.45
" "	Fully	Good	..	6.60
" "	Fine ..		..	6.75
" No. 1 Oomra,	Good		..	6.80
" " "		Fine	..	7.10
" Broach,	Good..		..	8.30
" "	Fully	Good	..	8.45
" "	Fine ..		..	8.60
" Scinde	Good		..	6.40
" "	Fully	Good	..	6.55
" "	Fine		..	6.70

Unchgd.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, May 20th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,490,000
American Visible Supply	3,167,000
Total Sales	49,000
East Indian Sales	1,800
Total Speculation	5,000
" Export	3,000
East Indian Stock	45,000
" " Forwarded	2,100
" " Actual Export	600
" " Imports	3,000
" " Speculation	1,200
American Afloat	110,000
East Indian "	11,000
Total Afloat	137,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, May 19th.

Tone of Cloths :—Strong with an increased demand.

Tone of Yarns :—Steady with a considerable demand.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 19th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	3,000
" Forwarded	90,000
" Imports	89,000
" Stock	..7,28,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
" " to Continent ..	1,000
Futures at New York July ..	13.17— 6
Futures at New York October..	13.21— 8
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.30—
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.94+ 6
Futures at New Orleans July ..	13.05— 8
Futures at New Orleans Octo. ..	13.03—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	9⅞
Demand Bills	4.76.00
Silver Commercial Bars	75½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	122 000
" Exports to Great Britain	36,000
" " to France and Continent	21,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,163,000
" " at Interior Ports	704,000

New York, May 20th.

day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	18,000
Exports to Great Britain	5,600
" " to Continent	29,600
Futures at New York July	13.07—11
Futures at New York Oct.	13.10—11

Advanced early on improved financial conditions and Wall Street Demand and declined later on southern selling of futures in the local market.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.20—17
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13.00+ 6
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Firm.	
Futures at New Orleans July	12.99— 7
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.95— 8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅞
Demand Bills	4.76.00
Silver Commercial Bars	75½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, May 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	36⅛—⅛
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4¾
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
" " " " 6 "	5½ Unchgd.
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4

The sum of £30,000 has been released.

Consols 2½% ..	57½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal ..	53½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan ..	80½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3% ..	69¼
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	28.22—.01

London, May 20th

Bar Silver Spot	36½
Closing Tone of Silver :— Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	4¾
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months..	5
" " " " 6 " ..	5½ Unchgd.
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4

TRANSFERS.

On Bombay Rs.11,50,000	@ 1/4 5/32.
On Madras Rs. 10,00,000	
On Madras deferred Rs. 10,00,000	@ 1/4 1/8.
Consols 2½%	57⅞+¼
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	53½
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan)	80¾ unchgd
Government Securities 3%	69¼
Exch. on London at Paris Francs	28.23 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, May 19th.

3½% 1925—1928..	£87⅞—¼
4½% 1925—1945..	£94 13/16 unchgd.

London, May 20th.

3½% 1925—1928..	£88⅛+¼
4½% 1925—1945..	£95⅛+3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 19th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. May-June Value	63

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Sellers.	65
Victorian April Sellers.	67
New South Wales May Sellers	64/6

BARLEY

Karachi Barley—May-June Sellers	51/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	68
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June, London sellers	74
Toria Rapeseed May-June Sellers.	69

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May quoted.	68
Linseed Calcutta May-June Buyers	72/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) not offered.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£156
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£138
Copper Braziers	£172
Yellow Metal	17½
Hard Spelter	75
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£28
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£6-11-6

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta. Aug.-Oct.	21/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Aug.-Oct.	21/10½
Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	23/9
Fine White Java, C. & F Bombay and Karachi. Aug.-Oct.	23/10½
Tone.—Nominal.	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Osnal.—Nominal.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers.	2/10
Plantation First Latex Crepe. June	2/10

London, May 20th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. May-June Value.	63

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Sellers	65
Victorian April. Sellers	67
New South Wales May Sellers	64/3

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley —June Sellers	51/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	68
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June. London. Sellers.	73/6
Toria Rapeseed.—May-June Sellers	69

LINSEED

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April May	67/6
Linseed Calcutta May-June Buyers	72/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£156
Standard Copper G M.B Nominal	£138
Copper Braziers	£172
Yellow Metal	17½
Hard Spelter	75
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F O B. Liverpool	£28
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-11-6

FREIGHT.

Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October nominal.	21/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October nominal.	21/10½
Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta August-October nominal.	23/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October nominal	23/10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers	2/10
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Sellers	2/10

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	203	Apr. 1916
M. G. Begals	..	225	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Begals	227/8	214	..	May 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	220	..	..	"
M. G. Khandesh	245	232	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	272/2	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore	272/2	..	..	"
M. G. Akola Khgm ..	267/8	..	..	"
Do. ..	262/2	..	..	July. 1916
M. G. Bengals	232/3	..	..	"
M. G. Broach	232	..	..	May 1916
M. G. Westerns	..	..	297	M/June '16
M. G. Westerns	..	..	311	"
M. G. Compta	..	..	330	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar. ..	..	..	310	"
M. G. Akola Khamgaon..	269	..	..	Jan. 1917

Market Quotations for Ready Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA May, 20th 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	230	..	..25th Jan.'17
	238	228	216	..	..Ready/May
Bengals (M.G.)	..	232	..	..	July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	210	209	..	..Ready/May
	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh(M.G.)	..	245	231	..	..Ready/May
	..	240	..	..	July
Juna (M.G.)	..	..	252	..	..Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	282	..	..Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Fair Staple	..	..	..	..	..
	258	250	..	..	..Ready/May
Akola-Khgm.	264	..	..	..	July
Karanja(M.G.)	269	..	..	..	..25th Jan.'17
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomravate descriptions (M.G.)	256	248	..	..	..Ready/May
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G.)	253	250	..	..	..Ready/May
Yeotmal (M. G.)	261	253	..	..	..Ready/May
	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpore Rampti (M.G.)	267	259	..	..	..Ready/May
Wardha Hinghat. (M. G.)	267	259	..	..	..Ready/May
	284	278	..	..	..Ready/May
Broach (M. G.)	287	..	..	..	July
	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	293	25thApr.'17
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	340	Ready
	..	..	..	328	May/June
Mathia (M. G.)	244	232	..	..	Ready
Bingalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	308	Ready
	..	..	..	298	May/June
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	315	Ready
	..	..	..	310	May/June
Westerns (M. G.)	..	..	..	315	Ready
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	310	May/June
	..	..	..	298	May/June
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	335	Ready
	..	..	..	325	May/June
Wadawan (M. G.)	303	..	..	..	Ready
(H. G.)	290	..	..	..	Ready

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 19th May 1916:—

Cotton	8,130 Bales.
Wheat	18,273 cwts.
Linseed	22,080 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	959 "
Ginjellyseed	48 "
Poppyseed	674 "
Groundnuts	1,123 "
Castorseed	206 "
Rice	2,889 "
Myrabollams	10,564 "
Cottonseed	285 "
Mowraseed	589 "
Gram	3,592 "
Joowar	3,665 "
Maize	26 "
Barley	11,751 "

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7.16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 7-16d. June.
Do. 6 m.s. Ready	1s. 4 21-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	195½
60 d.s. Hong-Kong	163½
Do. Shanghai	235½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	28-0-0
Australian Do.	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	25-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0

MESSRS. SAAMUEL MONTAGU AND COS WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London on April 20th, say:—

GOLD.

For the fourth week in succession the external movements have been favourable to the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

April 17. £75,000 in sovereigns released on account of Egypt.

April 18, £307,000 in bar gold.

April 19, £907,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

April 13, £240,000 in sovereigns for Spain.

April 13, £50,000 in sovereigns for Uruguay.

April 14, £50,000 in sovereigns for Argentina.

April 14, £40,000 in sovereigns for U. S. A.

April 17, £5,000 in bar gold.

April 18, £200,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.

April 19, £100,000 in sovereigns for Spain.

April 19, £100,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.

April 19, £50,000 in sovereigns for South America.

During the week the net influx amounted £454,000.

The Norwegian Parliament, following the example of the Danish and Swedish Parliaments has passed a bill authorising the King to exempt the Bank of Norway temporarily from the obligation to buy gold.

SILVER.

The quotation has again continued its impetuous course, rising by stages to 30 9/16d., on the 17th instant, reacting slightly to 30 7/16d. on the 18th instant, but springing 5/16d. on the 19th instant to 30 3/4d. To-day it is fixed at 31 3/16d. Silver was quoted 27 3/16d. on the 18th March last; thus the price has risen exactly four pence, or 15 per cent., within little more than a month.

The absence of sales from Mexico, the paucity of supplies from the United States of America, the ready absorption by the Indian Bazaars of sales of silver direct from China, and the almost complete realisation of China holdings in London, account for the difficulty of feeding the present demand, even though buyers act with discretion, recognising that pressure must inevitably force up the price.

The demand of Indian Bazaars has been met direct from China, and they have therefore not figured much as buyers in this Market. The bulk of the enquiry during the week has been for coinage for the British Empire and elsewhere, as it has been during preceding weeks.

It will be observed in a following paragraph that the reserve of silver coin in India has fallen 139 lakhs between the 7th and 15th instant. Apparently this does not take into account certain purchases, believed to be on account of the Indian Government.

It was rumoured in the Indian Bazaars that the two large shipments of silver from China to India, mentioned in our Circulars of the 23rd and 30th ultimo, were to be coined into Egyptian piastres at the Mints of the Indian Government.

The "Temps" states that the French Mint, which in ordinary times coined annually eight to ten million francs in silver, will, this year, coin more than eighty million francs, and that purchases of silver are probable to an extent of 400,000 kilometres at a cost of more than forty million francs.

The issue of silver coin in the United Kingdom in 1914, £6,092,569, greatly exceeded the issue of any previous year, and was more than six and a half times the average of the previous ten years.

The United States production during 1915 is estimated at 76,300,000 ounces, or 4,700,000 ounces in excess of 1914. The output this year is anticipated to mark a further increase.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable, give details in lakhs of rupees as follows:—

Notes in circulation:—6,322, March 31st; 6,634, April 7th; 6,532, April 15th.

Reserve in silver coin:—2,206, March 31st; 2,217, April 7th; 2,078, April 15th.

Gold coin and bullion:—1,224, March 31st; 1,225, April 7th; 1,225, April 15th.

Gold in England:—1,192, March 31st; 1,192, April 7th; 1,192, April 15th.

The stock in Bombay consists of 3,100 bars, as compared with 3,400 bars last week.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for bar silver per oz., std.:—

April 14, 30 1/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 15, 30 3/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 17, 30 9/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 18, 30 7/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 19, 30 3/4 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 20. 31 3/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week, 30.572.

Bank Rate, 5 per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. std., 77/9.

French Gold Coin, nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin, nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash is 1 3/16d. above that fixed a week ago.

EXPORT OF RAW JUTE.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Government of India have prohibited the export of raw jute to the Argentine, Brazil, Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo, Dutch and Danish West Indies, Dutch Guiana, Panama, Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Central America, Chile, Peru and Mexico.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO.

DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

The Board of Directors are recommending a dividend on the Company's Ordinary shares for the year ended 31st December 1915 at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable on 20th July 1916, free of all Income Tax excepting to those members whose warrants are payable in London. These will be subject to English Income Tax.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS IN INDIA.

LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES IN PRIVATE FIRMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 21.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

It has come to the notice of the Government of India that among the employees of private firms engaged in the production of Government orders there exists a highly laudable desire to volunteer for active service and the patriotic spirit prompting this desire is highly appreciated by Government. The importance of the rapid and adequate supply of every description of store to meet the very heavy expenditure cannot, however, be exaggerated, and in view of the assistance to the State which so many private firms are giving, and will be asked to give, in all probability for a considerable time to an increasing extent, an employee need have no misgivings as to whether by continuing at their posts they are at present in a position to render the maximum possible assistance to the Empire. Limitation in the supply of any store required for the prosecution of the war due to absence or insufficiency of employees, who have knowledge of the various manufactures, in the production of which their firms are concerned, would, in the opinion of the Government of India, be an evil far outweighing the advantages to be gained by the presence of a comparable few of such employees in the field.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 20.

The following British Officer's name appears in the casualty list No. 93, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

South Lancashires, 2nd-Lieut. G. V. Daunt, (previously reported "missing").

SIMLA, May 20.

Following names of British Officers appear in casualty list No. 94, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

I. A., Captain R. A. Jenkins, (previously reported "missing believed killed").

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Loyal North Lancashires, Captain H. F. C. Horsfall.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Connaught Rangers, Captain C. G. Hughes.

SILVER COINAGE IN FRANCE.

The "Temps," states that the French Mint, which in ordinary times coined annually eight to ten million francs in silver, will this year coin more than eighty million francs, and that purchases of silver are probable to an extent of 400,000 kilos. at a cost of more than forty million francs.

The issue of silver coin in the United Kingdom in 1914, £6,092,569, greatly exceeded the issue of any previous year, and was more than six and a half times the average of the previous ten years.

Anæmic Women Weak Men

In all parts of the World Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Recognised as the Supreme Restorative for Worn-out Men and Women.



Dr. Cassell's Tablets are a genuine remedy for all forms of nerve weakness and debility in old or young. They are composed of carefully chosen ingredients, each one of which has definite restorative action on the nerve centres controlling the various processes of life; and thus they give new activity to the bodily organs, and new vitality to the entire system. Dr. Ramsay Colles, J.P., F.R.S.L., etc., a man of high eminence in the scientific world says:—"I have great pleasure in expressing my satisfaction as to the curative effect of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in cases of nerve troubles. From several cases which have lately come under my notice I am able to form the opinion that Dr. Cassell's Tablets constitute a safe and reliable family remedy, and appear to be specially effective for nerve and bodily weakness."

A course of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is the surest brace-up in the hot, languorous days, the best of all restoratives for jaded, worn-out men and women.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

are a genuine and tested remedy for all forms of nerve or bodily weakness in old or young. Compounded of nerve nutrients and tonics of indisputably proved efficacy, they are the recognised modern home treatment for

Nervous Breakdown	Nervous Debility	Stomach Disorders
Nerve Paralysis	Sleeplessness	Malnutrition
Spinal Paralysis	Anæmia	Wasting Diseases
Infantile Paralysis	Kidney Disease	Vital Exhaustion
Neurasthenia	Bladder Weakness	Premature Decay

Chemists and Medicine Dealers in all parts of India sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets at As 14 and Rs 2.2, the larger size being the more economical. Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and do not take anything else instead of them. If out of stock the dealer can easily obtain a fresh supply.

Made and Packed Entirely by Machinery Never Touched by Hand

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., 418, Chester-road, Manchester, England.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but that we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil.

Is composed of excellent medical drugs Delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Rs. 1-0-0, V.P.P., EXTRA.

N. B.—SAMPLE FREE on receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

OBEYED LEVITICAL LAWS.

Bertram Robert Barney, a conscientious objector, of Maidstone, who had been passed for non-combatant service by the local tribunal, appealed recently to the Kent Appeal Tribunal for total exemption.

He said that he acted in accordance with the Levitical laws, and, though persecuted, did not cut his hair or beard. If he were a soldier he would not be able to keep those laws, and would also nearly starve, as he could only eat certain kinds of food. His life would therefore become unbearable.

The Chairman: Are you willing to offer yourself for work on a farm?

Appellant: Yes, in any capacity.

The military representative said if ever there was a genuine, honest, conscientious objector it was the appellant, who was known to half the population of Maidstone.

A member of the tribunal asked if appellant's position differed from that of the Jews.

Appellant: Yes, sir, because Jews don't wear their hair and beard long.

The tribunal adjourned the case to give appellant an opportunity of obtaining work on a farm.

The laws given in Leviticus prohibit the eating of fat and blood, and the other law referred to by appellant reads: "You shall not round the corners of your heads, neither shalt thou mar the corners of thy beard."

ABDUL HAMID'S NEW PRISON.

According to a report from Smyrna, Abdul Hamid is interned under a strong guard at Magnesia, which, says the "Times" Salonica correspondent, is said to be the only town in Asia Minor still loyal to the Young Turks.

Magnesia, or Manissa, lies about thirty miles by rail north-east of Smyrna, and is the junction of the Soma-Panderma line. Until 1453 Magnesia shared with Brusa the distinction of being the residence of the Sultans, and Murad II. built a palace there, as also did the powerful Kara Osman Oglu family.

The ex-Sultan has had several prisons since his deposition. He was first confined at Salonica, and, when that place was lost in the Balkan war, was removed to Brusa.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 20.

Sardinia	Jeffery	London
Akbar	Hannat	Aden
Kinkasan Maru	Koyazini	Muke

DEPARTURES.

May 20.

Merton Hall	Sullivan	Calcutta
City of Newcastle	Abram	Calcutta
Lhasa	King	Karachi

May 21.

City of Birmingham	Haughton	Liverpool

The following vessel received port clearance on Saturday.

Steamer	Griqua	for	Marmagoa

The following vessels entered for loading :—

Steamer	Armenian	for	Hull
"	Singu	for	Rangoon

May 20.

S. S. City of Exeter:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Exeter passed the Canal on the 19th instant and is due to arrive at Bombay during the afternoon of the 30th instant.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Sardinia, 4,143 tons, Captain J. T. Jeffery, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo and about 100 passengers, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Saturday from London, which port she left on the 20th ultimo and called at the intermediate ports.

S. S. Akbar:—The steamer Akbar, 2,902 tons, Captain J. Hannat, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Kinkasan Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kinkasan Maru, 2,613 tons, Captain H. Koyazini, arrived here on Saturday from Muke, which port she left on the 18th ultimo, in ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, left Bombay on Saturday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S City of Newcastle:—The steamer City of Newcastle, 4,962 tons, Captain John Abram, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. City of Birmingham:—The steamer City of Birmingham, 4,838 tons, Captain W. J. Haughton, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Griqua:—The steamer Griqua, 2,099 tons, Captain W. Crome, will sail to-day for Marmagoa, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

Saturday, 20th May, 1916

PRINCES DOCK.

A. Griqua	Crome	K. N. & Co
B. Liddesdale	Fotar	W. & A. G. & Co
C&R. Benhawers		W. & A. G. & Co
F. Domingo de Larrinaga	Nickels	T. M. & Co
K. Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
N. Tarbetness		Dreyfus & Co
P. Totomi Maru	Fuglis	N. Y. K.

HARBOUR HALL.

Indravati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia	Walter	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Lawoe	Lorne	D. M. Khandwani
7 Java Maru	Yonagi	O. S. Kaisha
9 Berbera	Stedman	M.M. & Co
16 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
16 Linga	Cuthbert	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Malda	Davidson	M. M. & Co
5 Clan Ogily		J. Finlay & Co
6 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Galla	J. W. Muirhead

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Akbar	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Chanda		M.M. & Co
Egyptian Transport	James	T. M. & Co
Kinkasan Maru	Koizumi	N. Y. Kaisha
Pier-de-Din	Aboo	Bulmi
Sardinia	Jeffry	P. & O. Co
Singu	Riew	S. W. & ace

EXPORTS

May 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia (s) 14 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 48 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Domingo de Lorrinaga (s) 240 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia (s) 955 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,070 cwts. coffee, Volkart Brothers.

Liddesdale (s) 936 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton waste, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts. mustard seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 14,000 cwts. groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 10,000 cwts. ginjelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malda (s) 1,288 cwts. kismiss, M. Jafferbhoy; 379 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 126 cwts. casein, C. Jivanlal and Co.

Sardinia (s) 28 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 40 hogsheads Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 11 cwts. bees wax K. Gopaljee and Co.; 67 cwts. turmeric, K. Gopaljee; 300 cwts. turmeric, E. Mahomed and Sons; 1,520 cwts. turmeric, M. Jafferbhoy; 28 cwts. bees wax, J. M. Rahimtoola; 1,250 cwts. kismiss, M. Jafferbhoy; 643 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,000 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 72 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 200 bales hemp, M. Gowrishanker; 55 packages goat skins, E. N. Stein; 406 cwts. myrabolams, Kalyandas Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Benlawers (s) 2,960 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Rambhagat; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Totomi Maru (s) 15 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Totomi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 70 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 30 packages, coir mattings, E. Nowroji and Co.; 70 cases indigo, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 676 cwts. myrabolams, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Totomi Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Totomi Maru (s) 101 cwts. gum Arabic, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

May 20.

S. S. Griqua from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—9 drums 6 casks dye, 116 crates 572 casks tiles, 200 drums disinfectant fluid, 33 drums magnesium chloride, 40 drums 6 casks zinc chloride, 20 kegs oxalic acid crystals, 600 kegs soda crystals, 560 kegs 910 bags bicarbonate of soda, 34 drums caustic soda, 3,200 bags soda ash, 200 bags 2 casks Epsom salt, 6,000 numbers bricks, 147 bags fire clay, 3 cases cycle accessories, 80 bags starch, 6 cases boots and shoes, 5 cases medicine, 10 hogsheads stout, 40 cases 275 hogsheads ale, 1,770 cases 1 cask 12 hogsheads whisky, 2 cases carbolic acid, 4 cases sulphate of zinc, 6 casks sulphide of sodium, 1 case motor cycle, 6 cases cycles, 4 cases tricycles, 55 bottles quicksilver, 3 cases tyres, 50 bags farina, 236 bags broken tiles, 33 crates 9 casks earthenware, 31 cases 8 casks mosaic, 108 numbers copper rods, 2 trusses leather buffers, 14 trusses 13 cases buffalo pickers, 4 trusses picking bands, 2 cases aluminium matting, 14 casks, pyroliquits of iron, 10 kegs grease, 8 casks lubricating oil, 100 barrels 203 casks coal pitch, 40 kegs red lead, 150 runlets 127 casks 51 barrels coal tar, 166 kegs paint, 810 cases provisions, 1 case oil, 54 bales 4 cases paper, 8 cases biscuits, 100 bags salt, 4 cases hams and bacon, 10 cases blacking, 5 cases roller skin, 23 trusses 3 cases leather belting, 328 kegs 695 cases nails, 35 bales jute cloth, 3 cases tobacco, 2 cases umbrella furniture, 1 case twine, 7 bales 1 case canvas, 2 cases cotton nets, 260 bags sago flour, 16 cases sewing thread, 2 coils cotton rope, 6 cases cotton and woollen goods, 9 cases woollen goods, 4 cases oil cloth, 1 case silk goods, 16 cases art silk and cotton goods, 92 cases 47 bales cotton yarn, 397 bales 701 cases cotton goods, 171 barrels tallow.

S. S. Akbar from Aden, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—130 bags M. O. P. shells, 61 bundles skins, 80 bundles hides, 1 bundle brass, 2 bundles copper, 24 cases cigarettes, 5 cases wine, 2 cases fruit in syrup, 5 cases tobacco, 49 packages 128 bags gum maithee.

S. S. Singu from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—778,300 I. gallons 2,978 cases kerosine oil, 60 cases 70 casks 200 drums mineral grease, 10 cases empty tins, 3 packages steel tubes, 300 cases candles, 565 casks 62 tins 600 drums lubricating oil, 5,477 drums benzine, 31,241 drums 487 tins petrol.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the P. & O. s. s. Sardinia which also brought the English mails:—

One Electrical Artificer, Mrs E A Shepherd, Miss B A Shepherd, and Child, Miss V Campbell, Mrs Eves, Masters Eves Miss E Ellis, Mr A W Knott, Mrs F E Massey and Child, Mr and Mrs B S M Foddy, and Child Mrs Grant, Infant and Child, Mr S G Gongkar, Mr G H Dhunjibhoy, Mr J F Lincoln, Mr G F Prins, Mr J D Shearer, Miss B Paul, Mr G Hope Jamie, Mr J E Penman, Mr A M Paterson, Mr J Robson, Mr. J H Summoz, Mr John Farlie, Mr F W Lyte, 10 Native Seamen, Mr and Mrs C P Whalley, Mr C R Caroe, Dr. J Stewart, Mr S C Gupta, Nursing Sister Moriarty Nursing Sister A Cater, Lt-Col. C W G Moore, Mr. E J B Greenwood, Nursing Sister R. T Cove, 2nd Lt.- D C Barkley, Mrs Troup, Mr S Tom, Captain and Mrs. Newcombe, Second-Lieut F Allen, Second-Lieut. E McGregor, Second-Lieut. J W Nicholas, Second-Lieut. D P Proctor, Lieut. H R Harington, Captain D H Mein, Mr F W Christie, Major E M Murford Captain M H L Morgan, Major P R Chambers, Second-Lieut. H S Jackson, Mr. W A Davis, Captain A Vickers, Mrs Morgan, Captain F G Gillies, Captain J E Cruickshank, Second-Lieut. A F Logan, Second-Lieut. W S Thatcher, Second-Lieut. W A Shove, Lieut. F G Glanville Captain Green Armytage, Mr R J Hirst, Mr A E Jones, Dr W R Jones, Mr H R Pepper, Lieut. Verey (R.N.V.R.), Captain H L Tamay, Mrs Lowe, Mr. M. Yacoob Jamandar, Mr N Khan Jamandar, Staff Sergeant and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs Matthews and Child, Lieut Piggford, Mrs Smith, Miss Bunel, (Governess to Mrs Matthews), Abdul Guin Yoosuf, Mahomed Ibrahim, Mr. W J L Ward, (Chief Carpenter R.N.) Alamsher Sepoy, Shah Wah Sepoy, Jan Ahmed Sepoy, Lance Naik Mir Khan.

THE TORPEDOED SUSSEX

MAILS STILL ARRIVING.

The damaged mails of the cross Channel steamer Sussex, which it will be remembered was torpedoed by the enemy on the 24th March between Dieppe and Folkestone, are still being received in the General Post Office, Bombay. The P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Sardinia which arrived here on Saturday morning from London, brought two bags containing letters which were badly damaged by sea water. The London Post Office, had carefully dried these letters and the addresses restored and replaced in fresh covers.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 20th May 1916, was 29.3/4 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anerdid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
		h.	m.	ft.	in.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	20	m	0	24	27	4	20	m	6	37	13	10
			1	36a	29	6			7	52a	18	5
Sun.	21	m	1	25	29	11	21	m	7	25	14	7
			2	24a	29	3			8	28a	18	7
Mon.	22	m	2	18	26	4	22	m	8	15	15	8
			3	14a	28	7			9	32a	18	9
Tues.	23	m	3	19	25	8	23	m	9	11	17	0
			4	7a	27	9			10	41a	18	8
Wed.	24	m	4	28	25	1	24	m	10	17	18	4
			5	4a	26	11			11	50a	18	5
Thur.	25	m	5	46	24	11	25	m	11	40	19	4
			6	6a	26	3						
Fri.	26	m	7	11	25	10	26	m	0	56	17	11
			7	8a	25	10			1	7a	19	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May		Sunrise		Sunset
"	20 (Saturday)	"	6h. 3m.	" 7h. 7m.
"	21 (Sunday)	"	6h. 3m.	" 7h. 8m.
"	22 (Monday)	"	6h. 2m.	" 7h. 8m.
"	23 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 2m.	" 7h. 9m.
"	24 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 2m.	" 7h. 7m.
"	25 (Thursday)	"	6h. 2m.	" 7h. 9m.
"	26 (Friday)	"	6h. 2m.	" 7h. 10m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon May 17th, 7h 41-3m. p.m.; Last quarter May 24th, 10h. 44-4m. a.m. New Moon June 1st, 1h. 7-3m. a.m.; First quat June 9th, 5h. 30-0m. a.m

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 19th May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.688 Inc
Temperature of Air	85.3 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.1 "
Dew Point	78.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.799 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	7.4 "
Maximum temperatute of Air	90.9 "
Minimum	80.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,NE,WSW,WS:
Movement of Wind do. do.	187 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches.
Total fall during month	0.00 "
Do. do. year	0.04 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 19th	0.00 "

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 20.

The unsettled conditions in the Bay have not intensified, but rainfall has continued fairly widespread in Lower Burma and Assam. In the Arabian Sea, however, weather is more disturbed and very heavy rain has fallen at Colombo. Thunderstorms have given local rain in the west of the Peninsula and a slight disturbance is affecting North Punjab and surrounding hills, where a few falls of rain have occussed.

The chief amounts are:—Toungoo, Monywa three-quarters of an inch; Cherapunji three inches; Sibsagar one and a half; Tezpur one; Jalpaiguri two Ratnagiri one and Bangalore one and a half.

Forecast:—An extension of rainfall in Bengal and Cashmere.

SIMLA, May 21.

The disturbed weather in the Arabian Sea persists and several thunderstorms have occurred in the south of the Peninsula In the Bay conditions appear more settled. Rainfall has continued in Burmah, Assam, and extreme north of Bengal and is also reported from a few stations in Kashmir and the north-west Frontier Province.

The principal amounts are:—Bassein one inch, Kyaukpyu one and a half Minbu three quarters, Miyitkina one, Cherapunji six, Jailpaguri four, Drosh half, Bangalore Mercara one, Calicut one and a half, Cochin, Tinnevelly three-quarters, Ootacamund one and a half.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 20th May, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the north and the east Punjab. Temperature is in excess during the day in the east Punjab but is in defect at night in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual and temperature is in excess in Rajputana. Night temperature is above normal also in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and north Gujarat and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess over the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 1.04in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona. Belgaum and Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in the northern half of the Deccan.

General Remarks.—Conditions remain unsettled in the Peninsula, the south Arabian Sea and in the south of the Bay of Bengal. Colombo reports a heavy rainfall of 7.95in A few showers have fallen in the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

Some showers may occur in Malabar, the Konkan, south-east Madras, Mysore and possibly in the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 20th of May 1916.

STATIONS	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.	Height above datum.
PERSIAN GULF—							
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	95.4	85.5	87	..	5.44	1.37	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	98.1	88.0	87	..	9.36	5.36	..
PUNJAB—							
Multan	107.0	72.7	46	..	1.56	—0.26	..
Rawalpindi	99.4	72.7	24	0.02	19.86	0.07	..
Lahore	107.8	75.4	27	..	1.42	—3.06	..
Hissar	110.3	76.2	19	..	2.27	..	..
Ambala	109.7	75.1	18	..	1.51	—4.73	..
Delhi	109.6	86.0	23	..	1.71	—1.81	..
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	111.2	82.3	31	..	0.73	—1.35	..
Mainpuri	112.3	77.9	28	..	1.02	—1.05	..
Jhansi	112.6	82.8	21	..	0.53	—1.47	..
Cawnpore	110.8	81.1	20	..	0.78	—1.50	..
Allahabad	112.8	84.0	16	..	1.03	—1.37	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobabad	112.3	85.8	44	..	0.61	—0.77	..
Karachi	87	77.2	85	..	0.26	—1.43	..
Ajmer	107.8	83.4	27	..	0.44	—1.30	..
Jaipore	111.4	80.1	19	..	0.33	—1.54	..
Kotah	113.2	90 0	14	..	0.03	—1.50	..
Mount Abu	94.2	75.4	32	..	0	—1.60	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA							
WEST—							
Bhuj	106.8	75.9	42	..	0	—0.58	..
Dwarka	87.7	79.4	88	..	0.19	—0.59	..
Veravsi	89.1	78.0	69	..	0	—0.52	..
Rajkot	108.1	75.6	75	..	0	—0.59	..
Bhavnagar Para	110.4	83.2	80	..	0.13	—0.66	..
Surat	106.3	81.7	74	..	0	—0.45	..
Ahmedabad	113.8	81.6	47	..	0	—0.47	..
Deesa	113.8	78.8	41	..	0	—0.62	..
Neemuch	110.6	82.8	20	..	0.26	—0.75	..
Indore	111.3	79.1	34	..	1.21	0.16	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	108.9	77.5	17	..	1.09	—1.99	..
Saugor	109.2	87.4	5	..	1.27	—1.48	..
Hoshangabad	112.1	81.4	16	..	1.49	—0.58	..
Khandwa	114.0	85.3	20	..	0.82	—0.52	..
Akola	114.3	81.8	16	..	2.00	—0.22	..
Amroati	113.6	84.8	19	..	1.02	—1.42	..
Nagpur	111.7	82.4	23	..	1.75	—1.55	..
Chanda	111.5	85.0	44	..	1.45	—2.30	..
Raipur	110.7	86.2	30	..	1.37	—1.94	..
KONKAN—							
Bombay	90.2	81.6	78	..	0.12	—0.52	..
Ratnagiri	88.7	77.1	84	1.04	0.87	—1.01	..
Mormugao	89.0	79.4	84	..	1.59	—0.68	..
Karwar	88.8	78.4	86	..	1.96	—0.76	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	112.4	82 1	38	..	0.43	—0.86	..
Ahmednagar	108.1	80.3	37	..	5.72	1.88	..
Poona	106.0	75.5	68	..	0.33	—1.73	..
Sholapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bijapur	100.6	74.4	56	..	0.89	—1.63	..
Belgaum	91.4	67.3	79	0.12	3.68	—1.84	..
Ahmednabad (Indur)	109.8	80.3	25	..	2.69	0.71	..
Hyderabad	109.0	87.8	34	..	1.85	—1.12	..
	102.8	81.2	66	..	3.77	1.15	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalore	87.3	73.4	84	0.17	9.87	2.95	..
Calicut	87 3	78.8	83	..	16.35	1.73	..
Cochin	88.5	79.9	81	..	17.22	—4.06	..
Colombo	83.1	70.2	95	7.95	66.21	20.81	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	95.5	82.1	69	..	20.84	12 70	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	103.8	86.1	52	..	9.74	3.54	..
Madras	97.3	81.5	73	..	21.26	—0.98	..
Bangalore	88.6	65.8	79	1.29	8.62	—0.73	..
Coimbatore	90.1	74.5	78	..	9.01	0.05	..
Trichinopoly	95.8	81.3	63	..	13.24	0.27	..
Negapatam	89.2	78.7	87	..	24.30	—7.01	..

The Hon. Raja Hashikanta Acharjya of Mymensingh has offered six motor ambulances to the Viceroy, who has accepted them for the transportation of the sick and wounded in India.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector D'Souza charged one Baloo Vital with stealing the boots of Imrahim Mahomed a shopkeeper in Princess Street. The accused went to the complainant's shop to buy a pair of sleeve links and bolted away with his boots. He was arrested by the complainant at Chor Bazar disposing of the boots and handed over to the Police constable. The accused threw the boots into a cobbler's shop there where they were not found, when the police searched. The complainant reported at the Esplanade Police Station and subsequently the property was recovered from some shop where it had been concealed. The accused pleaded guilty. Being a juvenile offender he was ordered to be given 10 stripes.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

At the Esplanade Police Court before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector D'Souza charged one Koadia Habajee, a cobbler, with having received stolen property The accused was the cobbler in whose shop the juvenile offender of the previous case had thrown the boots.

The accused denied all knowledge.

But the Magistrate sentenced him to undergo 1 day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

COOCH BEHAR PALACE THEFT CASE

STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COOCH BEHAR, May 19.

At Thursday's hearing of the palace jewel theft case the prosecution having closed the case, the Magistrate recorded the statements of the accused before framing charges.

Accused Jamaluddin, a chobdar of the palace, was first questioned. He admitted that he had committed the theft and he had given certain stolen articles to the police when his house was searched. He said his confession was true and voluntary and added that it was at the instance of Kumar Kanakendra Narayan and Dwijendra Lal that he committed the theft.

Accused Bankim Chandra Das Gupta stated he knew nothing about the theft. Mr. S. K. Sen, counsel for accused Bankim, urged that there was not a tittle of evidence to connect Bankim with the theft and therefore he ought to be discharged now before the framing of the charge. The Magistrate remarked that he accepted Mr. Sen's contention and he was satisfied there was no evidence against Bankim, but there was no harm in charges being framed against him. He further remarked he was not going to increase his bail and it would be very much better for Bankim to obtain acquittal at the end of the trial.

Accused Inspector Aktar was next questioned by the Magistrate. He gave a detailed description of the events leading to the recovery of the valuable diamond.

FIRST ACCUSED SENTENCED.

LATER.

In the palace jewel theft case accused Jamal, a chopdar belonging to the palace, who pleaded guilty yesterday, was convicted to-day by the additional Fouzdar Ahilkar, Mr. P. Chatterjee, and sentenced to one year's hard labour.

AGED HINDU LADY'S SUICIDE

BURNS HERSELF RATHER THAN REMAIN A WIDOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 20.

The "Madras Mail's" Bangalore correspondent telegraphs that the Hindu society in the city has been much shocked by the suicide during the early hours of this morning of the wife of Mr. V. Srinivasa Rao, retired Superintendent of Mysore Survey, a lady aged 60. After long illness her husband became unconscious and was sinking, when Mrs. Srinivasa Rao saturated her clothes with kerosene oil and was practically cremated, rather than become a widow.

INCOME TAX AMENDMENT ACT.

DELEGATION OF POWERS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 20.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 38 of the Indian Income Tax Act 1886 (2 of 1886) as amended by the Income Tax (Amendment) Act 1916 (5 of 1916) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to Local Governments the power to make rules prescribing the procedure to be followed on applications for refund of the tax chargeable under the said Act.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The eighth anniversary of the Indian Telegraph Association was held this evening. The Report of the Association during the past year shows falling off in membership from 1,788 in 1914 to 1,525 in 1915, with corresponding decrease in receipts from Rs. 52,690 to Rs. 39,755. The Report shows total cash balance of Rs 1,02,002. There has been general relaxation in the activities of the Association owing to the war and schemes for extensive activities have to be held in abeyance till normal conditions return. A large number of civil staff in the field service in Mesopotamia and East Africa rendered good account of themselves. Mr. A. Leslie was re-elected Chairman.

Mr. G. B. Lambert, Collector, of Benares and Mr. Moss King, Additional Judge of Lucknow, have been appointed to hold an enquiry into the dacoities which occurred last year in Jaunpur District.

A MARRIAGE TANGLE.

"WHOSE WIFE AM I,"

Ann Jane Wharam, thirty-one, of West Mount, Linthwaite, was charged on remand at Huddersfield on April 18, with having bigamously married Lance-Corporal Douglas Clark, the international, Cumberland County, and Huddersfield Northern Union footballer.

Mr. Brook Hirst, for the prosecution said that the defendant, whose maiden name was Ann Jane Sykes, was married on September 4, 1906, to Richard Henry Wharam at St. James's Church, Slaithwaite, where she then lived.

The defendant lived with Wharam until the latter joined the Army during the present war and there were three children of the marriage. During Wharam's absence she had—until a month ago—received from the Government 23s. a week as a separation allowance.

Some time last year she met Douglas Clark. She told him she was a single woman living in lodgings with Mrs. Sykes. She said that Mrs. Sykes was her mother and that the three children in the house were those of her twin sister. She told Clark that her name was Janie Wharam and said her father was General Wharam of Grosvenor House, Pine Creek, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, the owner of one of the largest lumber camps in Canada and a general in the United States Army.

STORY OF A BEQUEST.

Later Clark's attention was called to a paragraph in a newspaper which purported that the defendant had had bequeathed to her by an Australian soldier named Lance-Corporal McClure, who had been wounded in the Suez Canal fighting and had died in London, five hundred pounds a year, a ranch in Australia, and a plot of land on the coast of New Zealand. The paragraph also stated that McClure, who had stayed in England with Mr. and Mrs. Wharam, had sent her forty pounds with leave to draw more from his solicitors at will.

To Clark the defendant indignantly denied that she was Mrs. Wharam and said that Mrs. Wharam was her twin sister, and that the fortune had been left to her" that the fortune had been left to her. "Janie Wharam" and that a wrong impression her absence in London on business relative to McClure's will. Clark believed her explanation and was married to her at the registry office at Lewisham on January 24. She then gave her age as twenty-three and her father's name as General Wharam deceased.

Further allegations came to Clark's ears and he advised the defendant to go to Huddersfield with him and put an end to the alleged slanderous statements.

There he learned from defendant's mother that she was a married woman when she had gone through the ceremony with him. He had not returned to her since.

MOCK MARRIAGE IN AMERICA.

The defendant sent a shoal of letters to Clark, and in one confessed that when at school in America, when eighteen, she had met a Dr. Dunbar, with whom she had become infatuated and married. The child of their marriage had died. Dunbar, she said, had treated her roughly and they had parted.

Later Dunbar sought her out, and, being refused money, had declared their marriage was a mock marriage, the wedding having been performed by a friend of his who had impersonated a clergyman.

In another letter to Clark the defendant admitted having gone through the form of marriage with Wharam, but said that at the time she believed Dr. Dunbar dead. Much to her horror she later received a letter from him asking her to meet him in London. When she met him he threatened to expose her to Wharam. Dunbar she added, had since died, and she claimed to be Clark's lawful wife, the bigamy having been with Wharam.

Mr. Hirst pointed out discrepancies in the letters regarding the death of Dr. Dunbar.

FIRST HUSBAND IN FRANCE.

Evidence of the marriage to Richard Henry Wharam was given. Mrs. Melinda Wharam said that she saw her son alive on March 31, when he was home on leave from France.

Douglas Clark corroborated his solicitor's statement as to the defendant declaring many times that she was a single woman. They spent the honeymoon in Cumberland, but immediately on his return to camp at Lewisham he got a letter from a friend at Huddersfield stating that he could not compliment him on his wedding as the defendant was already married to Wharam. She again denied it.

After finding out the truth from the defendant's mother he and the defendant appeared before an officer of his regiment, and he was told that it was his duty to stick to his wife until her story was proved. Later she confessed to a marriage with Dunbar, and afterwards to Wharam.

When arrested defendant said that her name was Jane Ann Wharam, and that she had married Dr. Alec Dunbar in Scotland. "Whose wife am I?" she asked, and answered, "Douglas Clark's." The marriage with Dunbar she said, had taken place at Stirling twelve years ago.

The defence was reserved and the defendant was committed for trial, bail being allowed.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 20.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Scott is confirmed in military accounts department.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. G. Graves, Controller of patents and designs, holds charge of current duties of Officer-in-charge of Records of the Government of India vice Mr. Scholfield, who is granted three months leave.

Sir S. P. Sinha, Bar-at-Law, is nominated a Fellow of the Calcutta University.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major G. F. Rugg, R.A.M.C. and Captain A. G. L. Macllwain, R.A.M.C. are appointed honorary surgeons to the Viceroy.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In connection with the correspondence appearing in your columns about overcrowding in trains and Railway zooloom, allow me to point out that resistance to other passengers trying to enter an already crowded compartment really involves serious hardships upon those who are thus obstructed from entering. I am a very frequent traveller over the G. I. P. Railway between Bombay and Poona, doing the journey on an average twice a week. I have travelled in

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise, 6 h. 2 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 8 m.
Phase of the Moon; Last Quarter, May 26th.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

High Court (Appellate Side), Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.
P. and O. s. s. Salsette with English Mails of the 5th instant, due at 12 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 23.

Departure of P. and O. steamer Salsette, with Homeward English Mails, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 24.

Empire Day.
Treacher and Company, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, Fort, 5 p.m.
Empire Day: Hindu Gathering at Javerbaug, Kalbadevi Road, 9 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 8-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

May 22.

148. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "J" Company during week ending 27th May.

149. Range.—The Ghat Kopar and Miniature Ranges will be closed until further notice.

150. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence early in the monsoon.

151. In accordance with Government Notification General Department No. 3316 dated 20th May 1916, Captain Charles Macnamara Ward, has been transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st April 1916.

152. Command.—With reference to preceding Order, Captain H. J. Dibbs took over command of "E" Company with effect from April 1st, 1916.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

May 20.

No. 175 Duties:—Duties for the week commencing Monday 22nd instant:—

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut. F. W. Wilson.

Orderly Officer next for duty 2nd Lieut. H. G. Weber.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

No. 164 Recruits:—Several vacancies exist in the Corps for recruits; any wishing to be enrolled, can see the conditions by applying to the Sergeant-Major of the Corps at Headquarters, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Recruits gun drill parades will probably commence in June.

No. 170 Clothing:—All great coats and water bottles in possession of members must be returned to the Quarter Master's stores at once.

No. 174 Motor Cyclists:—Members desirous of proceeding on service as Motor Cyclists will kindly give their names into this office at once where full information will be given.

P. H. RETALLICK, Capt.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker C.I.E. Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, May 22.

416. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Head Quarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

417. Bugles.—All bugles in possession of members of the Corps must be returned to Head Quarters at once.

(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Captain,
For Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Caledonia which left London on the 5th instant and has on board the mails of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said on Saturday the 20th instant.

MAILS FOR JAPAN.

Mails consisting of specially superscribed unregistered correspondence for Singapore, and Japan per S. S. Java Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

EMPIRE DAY.

With a view to celebrate the Empire Day a general gathering of Hindus will be held at Javerbaug, Kalbadevi Road, on Wednesday the 24th instant at 9 a.m. when Harikirtan will be performed and prayers will be offered for the prosperity of the British Empire and for success to British Arms.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

In aid of the Hindu Division No. 2 of the St. John Ambulance Brigade the Kirloskar Natak Mandali will give a benefit performance of their old and well-known play "Chandra Has" to-Theatre, Tardeo, Bombay. Mr. F. M. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, will preside.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Company now notify that the Mail steamer Salsette will not sail till 5 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). The English Mail will, therefore, be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow. Registered letters will be received up to 1 p.m. and parcels up to 12 noon. Postings at the Town Sub-offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours. This cancels the postal notice dated the 18th inst.

FIRST AID EXAMINATION

An examination of the First Aid Class organised by Mr. Samuel Judah under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association on the premises of the Israelite School, Mazagon, and conducted by Dr. S. J. Jhirad, M.B.B.S., was held on the 14th May 1916, by Dr. D. B. N. Damdekar, L.M. & S., Corps Surgeon St. John Ambulance Brigade.

The following candidates are declared successful:—A E Soloman, Soloman Benjamin, D A Samuel, D M Samuel, E I Shalom, Elijah Ezekiel, Menashe Soloman Divekar, M D Borgaokar, and M A Moses.

PASSENGERS TO ADEN.

A Press Note issued by the Political Department, Government of Bombay states:—

Persons travelling from Bombay to Aden and from Aden to Bombay are hereby informed that they must take out passports for the journey.

Ladies are reminded that they cannot land in Aden without the specific sanction in each case of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, for which application should be made through the Local Government or other authority who grants the passports.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

The agents of the Bombay society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted during April 335 cases of cruelty, and 81 cases of over-loading, which all resulted in fines being imposed. Eighty-five animals were sent to the Bai Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital for animals after their owners had been fined for cruelty and one to the Pinjrapole. Nine more cases were warned and discharged. The total number of animals and birds under treatment in the Hospital on the 1st day of April was 325. In the course of the month 279 were newly admitted. Out of the total, 194 were discharged cured 103 left uncured and 17 died, leaving 290 still under treatment at the end of the month. Sixty-three more were treated, as out-patients, besides 93 animals treated by the society's veterinary inspectors as out-patients at the society's dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar.

SHIVAJI THE GREAT AND WAR FUND MEETING AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—No Indian will grudge, nay it is the duty of every Indian to assist the Government, pecuniarily or bodily, in the present crisis; but it is highly dangerous in order to achieve the above objects to employ means that may, instead of enlisting sympathy of Indians, excite ill-feeling in their minds.

It has been mentioned in your journal of yesterday's date as having been reported by a missionary to the "Conference" that at a war fund meeting held at Alibag, some reckless utterances have been made to escape the lips of a farmer against Shivaji, whose memory is dear to all Indians, whether in the Imperial Council, whether on the bench of his Majesty's High Court or whether by a common individual. In fact all Indians without an exception have great reverence and respect for the memory of that great hero of Maharashtra; and I say that to speak ill in such terms as have been reported without any grounds whatsoever is nothing but to insult his memory which likely to excite the minds of Indians and such a thing is not desirable especially at a time like this.

The story invented by some mischief-monger through the illiterate farmer and given publicity to is nothing but a myth. There is not the slightest truth in it and the stupid comparison made is simply invidious.

I heartily wish that some important public body takes up the matter with a view to move Government to give a strong rebuke to those concerned for the gross insult to Shivaji whose memory is cherished with great reverence by all Indians.

By the bye will that missionary, see that the scholar of history, the farmer, gets a post as professor of history in some missionery College, since he has been so much pleased as to russ to press with his (farmer's) ravings?—Yours, etc.,

J. AIYAKAR.

A CHESS PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to the Moves of Men in any book on chess, "Puzzled" will find that the rules are silent, not only as regards the Bishop but about the other pieces as well regarding capture of a Pawn in passing. We say of a Pawn taking a Pawn *en passant* but I have not yet heard of a Bishop or any other Piece taking a Pawn in this way. This is a peculiar privilege of the Pawn when it reaches the 5th rank and this puzzling (but important) more is often a cause of great discomfiture to many otherwise cautious players. It is clearly stated in Mason's Principles of Chess in Theory and Practice, 1894, page 14, that no piece may take a Pawn in passing.—Yours, etc.

V. P. G.

Bombay, May 20.

SHAKSPEARE AT THE BODLEIAN.

The Bodleian Library has the second greatest Shakespearean collection in the world, says an Oxford correspondent in "The Times"; the greatest of all, is at the British Museum. At the Bodleian there are no fewer than 5,153 Shakespeare volumes—3,314 volumes of the texts and 1,839 volumes of commentaries. Not all these are shown in the exhibition which opened in mail week, but the exhibits are sufficient in quantity and quality to constitute an exhibition which Shakespearean students will always regard as unique.

The exhibition touches every point of interest connected with Shakespeare—for example, the "reason" for the doggerel epitaph, the problem of the sonnets, his sources, his contemporary adulators, and, to come to modern times, the Ireland forgeries and "the Baconian heresy."

We learn that the first "Shakespeare" printed outside London was printed at Edinburgh less than a dozen years before the poet's death; and that as early as 1620 the Germans, the first among his foreign discoverers, had begun to translate him into their own tongue.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY

ACCIDENT IN HORNBY ROAD.

CORONER ON CARELESSNESS OF PEDESTRIANS.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded the inquest on Saturday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of one Hari Naroo, a "hamal" in the employ of the Standard Life Assurance Company.

Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, represented Sakharam Laxman, driver of the car which knocked down the deceased.

Inspector Chapman led the evidence.

Mr. Perry John Pauling said he was a Civil Engineer, residing at Lonavla. On the 4th instant he was leaving the Taj Mahal Hotel for Lonavla. He engaged the car driven by Sakharam Laxman. He left for Bori Bunder via Hornby Road at about 7-30. On coming opposite the Gas Co.'s offices he was reading a paper. He felt a slight impact and heard a crash of glass. On looking round he saw a man lying on the road. The man was about thirty feet behind the car. The car was stopped as quickly as possible. Witness felt the brakes being applied. The car was travelling at an ordinary speed. It did not give witness the impression of being driven very fast, but his attention was on the paper. He thought the driver was a careful driver from the way he negotiated the corners near the Majestic Hotel. He could not say whether the driver sounded his horn before the occurrence. Witness helped to put the deceased in the car and he was sent to the hospital. Witness did not know from which side the man came. The road was fairly free from traffic at the time. He heard no shout before the impact.

Mr. Azad here desired to question witness, but Mr. Chapman objected on the ground that Sakharam Laxman had not been charged and Mr. Azad thus had no *locus standi*.

Mr. Azad said he represented a person who was liable to be charged with causing the death of another person and therefore he was entitled to ask questions and to be heard. He did not know why Mr. Chapman should object.

The Coroner said that personally he was desirous of having every possible light thrown on the matter. After some discussion he asked the jury whether they were willing that Mr. Azad should question the witnesses.

The jury decided to hear Mr. Azad.

Mr. Pauling, questioned by Mr. Azad, said that he could not say himself whether there was a horn on the car. It was about 7-30 a.m. There was plenty of time to catch the train. There was no need for hurry.

DRIVER'S EVIDENCE.

Sakharam Laxman then gave evidence. Before this witness gave evidence, Mr. Azad said that as Mr. Chapman had objected to him he would like the Coroner to define Mr. Chapman's position. So far as he knew, Mr. Azad said, Mr. Chapman was present merely on sufferance. It was the duty of the Coroner's Inspector to lead the evidence.

The Coroner replied that the fact that the Coroner's Inspector was a policeman had nothing to do with the case and was merely incidental. The duties of the Coroner's Inspector were otherwise. He considered Mr. Chapman's presence essential.

Mr. Azad said in that case he had nothing more to say. He objected to Mr. Chapman because Mr. Chapman objected to him. (Laughter.)

Sakharam Laxman said that he was a taxi-driver and now drove car No. 3728. On the morning of the 4th instant he brought last witness from the Taj Mahal Hotel towards Bori Bunder. When they got to the Bombay Gas Company his car was on the proper side. The man who was knocked down was at first standing on the footpath of the Gas Company and was looking behind him. The car was proceeding at 10-12 miles per hour. He sounded his horn at about five yards from the deceased. The deceased was still on the footpath. When the deceased started suddenly to run across the road he (witness) put on both his brakes at once, but the deceased was knocked down by his right-hand headlight. He swerved his car to the left. His right-hand front wheel passed over the deceased. He pulled his car up near a water pipe. He got down and Mr. Pauling, his passenger, rendered him assistance. A policeman came. They took the deceased into the car. They went to the Police Station and then to the hospital. Having left the deceased in hospital he went to the Esplanade Police Station. From there he went to Bori Bunder where he met Mr. Chapman who went with him and Sergeant Bull to view the scene of the occurrence. His car was on the proper side of the road at the time of the occurrence. He was taken to the Head Police Office to have the brakes tested. They were found to be in proper order.

AN EYE-WITNESS'S EVIDENCE.

Framji Hormasji said that he was a licensed victoria driver and lived at Dhobi Talao. On the morning of the 4th instant he was near the Parsi Fire Temple on Hornby Road where there was a victoria stand. He saw the car of last witness coming along from Colaba direction. On its coming opposite the Bombay Gas Co.'s office, it was travelling very slowly. The deceased, a hamal of Standard Life Assurance Co., whom he knew by sight, came out. The car driver was blowing his horn from time to time. The hamal started suddenly to run across the road. The driver tried to avoid him by turning to his right hand side. The deceased was knocked down by the headlight of the car. Witness saw that the front wheel passed over the deceased. The car was pulled up in 5 to 7 paces. The deceased was picked up by him and others and removed to hospital.

Kashiram Aba, Police Constable, No. 990 A., said he saw Sakharam's motor car come up. It was travelling at an ordinary speed. He did not hear the driver sounding the horn, but he was at a distance. The driver might have sounded his horn. Witness's attention was not especially on that car. Opposite the Gas Company's offices he saw the deceased standing on the side walk. When the car came very near, the deceased started to run across and was knocked down. The driver swerved his car to save the man. When the man was knocked down the car stopped at once, almost by the side of the deceased. He went over and with assistance placed deceased in the car and removed him to the hospital.

Sergeant Bull said he went with Inspector Chapman to the scene of the occurrence and measured the distances. The spot where the car stopped was 7½ paces from the bloodstains on the road.

A CAREFUL DRIVER.

The Coroner in summing up remarked that in this case the injuries of the deceased and other evidence showed that the car was not being driven fast when the accident occurred. The deceased had stepped off the pavement without looking to see where he was going. Every motorist in Bombay had experience of the way in which people did this sort of thing and it was a matter of luck there were not more accidents of this character every day in Bombay. He commented on the fact that the driver, Sakharam, had been driving continuously for six years in Bombay and had a perfectly clean license. In view of the evidence he thought it was clear the driver was driving carefully and was not to blame. He thought the verdict should be one of accidental death.

The jury without hesitation immediately returned a unanimous verdict of death caused by the deceased having been accidentally run over by a motor car on Hornby Road, on the 4th instant.

THE MILK PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your valued daily of the 17th instant, I notice a review of Dr. L. L. Joshi's work—"The Milk Problem in Indian Cities." As, however, I have not yet had the pleasure of reading this volume, I do not know whether the able Analyst of the Bombay Municipality has given specific instances wherein co-operative dairy business has met with success in foreign lands and as concrete examples more easily convince the public than abstract theories, I believe the following will prove of sufficient interest to your daily increasing clientele:—

The dairymen around Toronto found themselves up against a stiff problem created by the middle men who used to dispose of their product. Five hundred farmers got together and organized a company with a capital of $200,000. A manager, who was a practical merchandising man as well as a dairyman, was appointed and one morning the Toronto milkmen awoke to the fact that from then on things would be different.

Under the old scheme of things people had to buy their milk on faith. There was no way of telling how fresh it was, whether it was the product of yesterday or the day before.

The farmers realised that it was through an intelligent, sustained advertising campaign that their plan would be a success, and with characteristic energy and foresight carried out an aggressive programme with such elegant results that the other large Toronto dairies, which had no use for advertising before the birth of the Farmers' Dairy, and used to insist that publicity was all right for some business but that theirs was "different", have followed the lead given by this co-operative Farmers' Dairy, using the newspapers. When you put good service and good advertising and a good product together in the dairy business, you have a combination that is hard to stop.

In passing, it ought to be pointed out that the secret of the success of this Farmers' Dairy's advertising-selling campaign lay in the daring of the publicity. The promoters entertained no delusions about accomplishing their purpose with a few six-inch single column advertisements. On the contrary they frequently used quarter-pages in the leading papers, repeating the performance as often as three times a week. The purity and safety of the milk were not all that was talked about. The co-operative idea was "featured".

On the whole, the Farmers' Dairy claims to be serving more people than ever before and is quite confident that the marketing of milk by a co-operative organization is the best thing for all.

With this living proof of success of a co-operative movement before them, I see no reason why the many dairies to be found in Bombay should not join together, not only for the public good, but also for their own, as money spent and efforts made co-operatively, are sure to bring better success than money spent and efforts made competitively. Not "competition" but "co-operation" should be their slogan.

The importance of the milk problem being what it is, don't you agree with me that you, Mr. Editor, will do well in the public interest to use the might of your pen and keep this subject constantly before your readers?

Should this letter serve to add to the interest already being taken in this matter by the Government and the general public, I would have the satisfaction of feeling that my humble duty was done. Meantime, permit me to remain, with best respects to Dr Joshi and yourself.—Yours, etc.,

R. V. KAIKINI.

Hamilton Road, Delhi,
May, 19th 1916.

DISPOSING OF STRAY DOGS IN BOMBAY.

MORE SHOPS CLOSED ON SATURDAY.

The strike by several Indian trades as a protest against the use of poisonous gas in killing stray dogs in the Municipal lethal chamber at Mahaluxmi, continued on Saturday, when some more markets, in addition to those that had gone on strike on the previous day, were closed. Most of the shops in the Bhuleshwar, Sheikh Memon Street and other localities were closed and several silver and pearl shops were likewise closed. It is stated that petitions have been sent to H. E. the Governor and the police authorities, protesting against the system adopted by the municipality in killing stray dogs and it is alleged that altogether nearly 3,000 such dogs were killed during the four months from January to April last.

A meeting of the sharebrokers was held on Saturday, Mr. Parbhudas Jivandas Kothari presiding, when it was resolved to approach the authorities with a request not to kill stray dogs but to hand over the animals to the Pinjrapole authorities. It was also resolved to resume work at the Share Market from to-day.

MEETING OF PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS.

A meeting of the Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association, was held yesterday, in the hall of the Muljee Jata Cloth Market with the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee in the Chair, to consider the position created by the recent strike in the Market by their servants.

The Chairman in the course of his speech said that he was sorry that they had to call such a meeting. As far as he knew there was no cause for the servants to take a hasty step as they had done and if they had any legitimate grievances against their employers the best course for them would have been to have approached their masters for redress. All knew that this step was taken by their servants owing to religious sentiments. The Chairman found that the religious susceptibilities of the innocent servants were turned by some outsiders to their own account who were at the bottom of all this mischief. He wished the authorities would find out the real source of all this trouble so as to put a stop to such occurrences in future. He hoped that no more such incidents would occur and suggested to the employees that in future if they had any grievances they should approach their masters either through the association or by petitions.

He exhorted the merchants to open their shops at once.

Several other members spoke on the subject and it was decided that the normal state of affairs should be resumed.

PRINCE OF WALES IN CAIRO.

EGYPTIANS CHARMED.

The arrival of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in this country came as a great and welcome surprise to everyone, writes the Cairo correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." No announcement of his visit to Cairo on his way to join General Sir Archibald Murray at Ismailia was made, but the news of his arrival soon leaked out as he was recognised during his trips to the Pyramids and the bazaars.

His Royal Highness, it may be remarked, arrived in Cairo ten years almost to the day after King George and Queen Mary, then Prince and Princess of Wales, made their entry into this capital, and stayed at Abdin Palace as the guests of the then Khedive on their way back from India. His Royal Highness, who stayed at the British Residency, paid on the day after his arrival a visit to the Sultan, with whom he subsequently lunched privately at Abdin Palace.

The Prince of Wales made a tremendously favourable impression on all whom he met, especially the purely native element, which sincerely expressed itself as charmed with his manner and speech. Particular interest attaches to this, since this is the first occasion where the present Heir Apparent has come into such close contact with Orientals, and the impression which he has made may be taken as a happy augury for the perpetuation through him of the marked affection and loyalty which his grandfather and his father succeeded by their own striking and sympathetic personalities in attracting to the British Crown.

ISLAM AND ENGLAND.

Before Sir John Maxwell left here on his relinquishment of the military control of Egypt, a great farewell tea-party was given in his honour by the Egyptian community. Representatives of every community were present, and at the height of the ceremony two venerable Sheikhs came into the hall and shook hands with the General, with whom they conversed for some little time.

These two greybeards were the Sheikh Ul-Islam of Egypt and the Grand Mufti, the most revered and highest Moslem dignitaries of the country. Their presence was specially significant since it constituted an Islamic tribute to the General who has had the destinies of Egypt in his hands since war broke out. At the same time it may be regarded as publicly giving testimony of the fact that we still enjoy the goodwill of all Moslems who live outside the Ottoman Dominions, and who are thus able to realise that we are ever solicitous for their welfare.

This incident has aroused very favourable comment in the vernacular Press, which, while emphasising the fact that it is proof of the excellence of our policy, considers that it illustrates the country's attitude towards Sir John Maxwell, as "Egypt has by the hand of her greatest Moslem shaken hands with the General who has rendered such great services to her."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The new cinema programme at the New Alexandra Cinema attracted large audiences at all the four shows on Saturday and Sunday and was most enthusiastically received. As was announced in the advertisements, the great patriotic picture "The Martyrdom of Nurse Cavell" has been a success everywhere all throughout. This reproduction of the story of Nurse Cavell's death for exhibition by cinematograph has a distinct and considerable value and the New Alexandra, whose management has secured the exclusive use of this film in Bombay is to be congratulated upon its enterprise and good judgment. The story is very well worked up indeed, the photography is quite excellent, and the moral of the thing is very trenchantly borne by the reproduction after the dreadful murder, of the scene outside St. Paul's Cathedral in London on the occasion of the memorial service. Those who have not seen this picture may be recommended to make a point of seeing it once even.

GERMANY'S DOOM.

CHANGED FEELING IN BERLIN.

Miss Kitty M. Marks, a London lady who has just returned to England after three years' residence in Berlin, tells in the "Daily Sketch" of the striking contrast in the feeling in Germany now compared with the confident tone exhibited at the outbreak of the war:

This (she writes) was the spirit which animated every German in Berlin during the first twelve months of the war:

We are going to win; we must win. There is not the slightest doubt on the matter.

Then the spirit waned. People no longer talked of the certainty of victory. And now they don't even discuss the possibility of victory. In the late autumn this change of feeling began, and every week it has developed until, when I left the capital little more than a week ago, the feeling could be truthfully summed up in these words:

We are not going to win now. We cannot possibly win. Either the Allies are going to win or the war will end in a draw.

Not a single resident of Berlin, outside the higher war officials, has the slightest idea of the true state of affairs. In the last four months there has developed an instinctive feeling that things are not as they have been represented.

THE FOOD SHORTAGE.

While there was no shortage of food the Berlin people stolidly accepted the stories told them of Germany's progress, and were calmly content in the assurance of the ultimate triumph of the Fatherland. But from what I have seen during the past four months I am convinced that the patriotism of the stay-at-home German has at last been plumbed.

Its depth has been reached, to put it vulgarly, through his stomach. During those four months I have shared the short rations of the populace of Berlin. The German lives for eating, but it is only during the past four months that he has been unable to live his ideal Germanic life. And it is this stern reality that has helped to bring home to him the fact that things cannot be what the authorities have represented.

Until just before the close of the year, Germany, or Berlin at any rate, was not without its luxuries in the way of food. But those luxuries are now a thing of the past. And not only the luxuries, but to many people the common necessities of life are becoming less and less procurable.

This is an incident I myself witnessed in a butter shop not many weeks ago. Among a crowd of buyers was a soldier who had just returned from the war. When he complained of the enormous price he had to pay for his quarter of a pound of butter, the woman who was serving him told him, in an extremely offensive manner, that he could do without. The disgusted soldier's reply was in something like these words: "We are obliged to go to the front and have our bones broken, while our wives and children are not able to get enough to eat." Then he threw the butter on the woman's face, boxed her ears, and walked out of the shop.

PATRIOTISM STRAINED.

All the sympathy was with the soldier. This incident caused something in the nature of a local revolution against the scarcity of food and the extortionate prices. In fact, everywhere one turned evidence was to be found that patriotism had been strained to breaking-point. "If this is what things have come to we have had enough of the war and are not going to stand it much longer." This remark was made by another soldier in the same shop, and I quote it not as a unique but as a common expression I heard during my last few months in Berlin.

ABSORPTION OF SOUND.

Mr. F. R. Watson, writing in the "Physical Review" on "An Investigation on the Transmission, Reflection and Absorption of Sound by Different Materials," has made experiments by means of a whistle emitting a given note placed in the focus of a parabolic reflector. The receiver of sound was a Rayleigh resonator placed in another room, the sound having to pass through a doorway, which could be closed by various materials. It was found that pressed-fibre ½in. thick practically stops all sound and 1 in. cork-board stops 80 per cent. of it, three layers stopping 92.6 per cent. It appears that the transmission of sound at constant pitch depends on the porosity, density and elasticity of the material. Porous bodies transmit sound much in the same proportion as they transmit air. The pressed-fibre stops more sound than cork, because it is heavier.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, May 22, 1916.

STREET DANGERS.

The reports of two inquests which took place at the end of last week are likely to draw the attention of the public once more to the vexed question of the dangers of our street traffic,—a perennial subject of discussion. In both the cases in question verdicts of accidental death were returned by the Coroner's jury, and, having regard to the character of the evidence given at these enquiries, it is obvious that the jury on each occasion recorded a proper verdict. There is an undoubted tendency on the part of the majority of the public to blame the motorist whenever an accident of this sort occurs, but the circumstances in these cases emphasise what is, we believe, the actual fact, that more accidents occur in Bombay through the fault of the pedestrian than of the drivers. At any rate according to the official figures, in 1914 out of 23 fatal accidents 16 were due to the former and only seven to the latter cause. In summing up the evidence in the case reported in our columns to-day, the Coroner remarked that every motorist in Bombay had had experience of the sort of carelessness on the part of pedestrians which caused this particular accident, and it was more a matter of luck than anything else that more accidents of this sort did not occur. One might go further even than this and say that, in spite of the large amount of abuse heaped on his devoted head, the average motorist in Bombay, including the taxi-driver, is, on the whole, a skilful and cautious driver. If it were not so it would be impossible, in view of the habits of the pedestrian in this city, that the number of accidents fatal and otherwise could be so few.

It would be interesting and useful to have some reliable statistics as to street accidents in Bombay and their causes. The Commissioner of Police was invited to communicate these the other day to the public at large, but he has not as yet responded to the invitation; though apparently, he has them in his possession. According to the figures that are available, however, we find that not much more than a fourth of the street accidents in Bombay are caused by motor-vehicles, a proportion that compares very favourably with other cities, while taking street accidents as a whole, there are only six per hundred thousand of population in Bombay as compared with 14 per hundred thousand in London. As regards fatal accidents, the figures are 5.8 per thousand of population in London and 1.2 per thousand in Bombay. Even making due allowance for the greater volume of traffic in the streets of London, the existence of motor busses and other vehicles that we do not see in this city, it seems that the number of accidents fatal and otherwise in Bombay is remarkably few. There is certainly nothing so alarming in these figures as to justify the suggestion of a correspondent in our issue of Saturday, that in streets where there are no foot-paths the speed-limit should be reduced to eight miles an hour and that in no case should it exceed twelve. People, whose nerves are worked upon by witnessing accidents just outside their own doors, are apt to rush into extravagant suggestions of this kind which do not bear a moment's consideration. It is not the speed-limit that matters. It is the care and skill of the driver and the due caution of the pedestrian. And in this respect the driver in Bombay, as we have shown, bears the better record, though much is due no doubt to the excellence of the supervision and control of the traffic in many respects by the Police of the City.

That there is room for improvement in this latter respect, however, is made clear by the circumstances revealed at the enquiry into the death of an unfortunate Parsi lady who was knocked down and fatally injured at the crossing of Grant Road and Lamington Road. This is one of the real danger spots of Bombay, and it is somewhat amazing that, at a time when the traffic is busiest, it should be left without proper police supervision, as stated by Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd Jones. There should be trained traffic supervisors at all these junctions and we trust that the lack of such supervision at this particular spot will be remedied. Another complaint that was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd Jones was in regard to the delay which occurred at the Parsi General Hospital, between the arrival of the victim of the accident and the appearance of the medical officer. This delay extended to ten minutes and it seems to us that in an important hospital of this kind, there must be something radically wrong if an urgent case,—when immediate attention may be a matter of life and death,—is kept waiting so long before it gets attention. We believe that delays of this kind however are not so rare in Bombay hospitals as they ought to be. We have frequently received complaints of the same kind in regard to other hospitals and it would be as well for the authorities concerned to look into the matter.

THE PIECE-GOODS TRADE.

Referring to the seaborne trade of India for the official year which ended on 31st March last, a review of which appeared in these columns the other day, it is instructive to notice the heavy fall both in the yardage and in the value of the three staple descriptions of piece-goods imported. For purposes of comparison, we may conveniently follow the triennial period embraced by the official return. First, then, as to the yardage. In 1913-14 the total imports of piece-goods was recorded at 315.92 crore yards; in the year following, it fell off to 241.92 crore yards, and in the year under review, to 211.73 crore yards. This meant a fall of 74 crores in 1914-15 and of 104.19 crore yards in 1915-16. In other words, the fall was equivalent to 23.04 per cent. and 33.00 per cent. respectively. Thus in two years there was fully a decrease in yardage of one-third of the total imports of 1913-14. This will be clearly seen from the comparative table below:—

Piecegoods Yardage in crores.

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Grey	153.41	132.02	114.72
White ...	79.33	60.42	61.14
Dyed	83.18	49.48	35.87
Total ...	135.92	241.92	211.73

The percentage of decreases in each description of cloth was as under:—

Percentage of diminution.

	1914-15.	1915-16.
Grey	13.94	25.22
White	23.83	22.92
Dyed	40.51	56.88

It may be remarked that only in the bleached descriptions of cloth was there a slight recovery from 1914-15; but in the other two descriptions, namely, grey and coloured, the fall was continuous and heavy. Greys only decreased by 13.94 per cent. in 1914-15 but 25.22 in 1915-16. But the coloured goods, for manifest reasons, declined 40.51 per cent. in the former year and fully 56.88 per cent. in the latter But, on the whole, the aggregate decline of 33 per cent. in two years has not been of any material disadvantage to India, seeing that Lancashire had dumped its stocks on the Indian markets fully a year before the beginning of the war in August 1914. The diminished imports have had the effect of slowly working off the heavy accumulated stocks of which importers and dealers so grievously complained till within the last three months. The large stocks have been cleared off and to-day they are recorded as normal. And inasmuch as few orders are booked, owing to high prices ruling in Lancashire, by reason of the cotton mills being largely engaged by the Government for munitions, etc., there is a prospect of a boom in the English cloth market in Bombay as weeks roll by. And should we have, unfortunately, less than the normal fall of rain during the approaching monsoon, it is on the cards that the prices of all descriptions of cloth would mount up high and more than recoup the losses incurred during the last two years. Coloured cloth is bound to rise upwards and will partly compete with Indian manufactured varieties which, too, of late are showing signs of depletion owing to the scarcity of aniline dyes. Thus there is to be a redress of the balance that had gone so far astray.

We turn now to the recorded values for the same triennial period. Below are the figures:—

Piecegoods. Value in crore Rs.

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Grey	25.45	21.29	18.09
White ...	14.28	10.86	10.68
Dyed	17.86	19.46	8.56
Total ...	57.59	52.61	37.33

It will be seen that the fall in value in 1914-15 over 1913-14 was only 4.98 crore rupees, equivalent to 8.64 per cent. when the decline in quantity was 23.4 per cent. But the values of 1915-16, compared to those of 1913-14, came to 37.33 crore rupees only, or a decline of 20.26 crores, equal to 35.18 per cent. The values diminished a little more than the yardage. Below are the percentages of values of the three descriptions of cloth imported during the two years ending 1915-16 compared with those of 1913-14.

Percentages. Values.	1914-15.	1915-16.
Grey	16.33	28.92
White	23.95	25.84
Dyed	42.32	50.47

We may observe that of the total imported yardage of cloth in 1915-16, amounting to 211.73 crores, fully 95.6 per cent. came from the United Kingdom. The rest of the cloth came from Japan, the United States and other countries. The yardage from Japan in grey goods only has steadily increased, as will be seen as follows:—

Grey goods from Japan.

	Crore yards.	Value in lakh Rs.
1913-14	0.71	14.04
1914-15	1.52	27.35
1915-16	3.48	60.70

So, Japan in two years has increased the value of its cloth exported to India by 46.66 lakhs equal to 332 per cent! What may the Indian mills have in store for them, with this Japanese competition yet in its infancy?

THE STUDY OF ECONOMICS.

The attention which the conference of representatives of the Allies, that is to meet in Paris, has engaged shows what a pre-eminently important part economic and fiscal questions play in the life of nations. Yet few subjects have at the moment been so completely and willingly consigned to the melting pot as economic theories. That, under the circumstances, the people of this country should be greatly concerned about the post-war economic development of India, is natural. The establishment of economic societies in various parts of the country recently is a manifestation of this concern. In part the interest in economic questions is much older than the war, though the conditions created by the latter have greatly stimulated it. The organisation of economic societies is especially welcome for this reason, that when the readjustment after the war comes, it is essential that the leaders of the people should be prepared as much with definite schemes for the economic development of the country on lines most conducive to its interests as with schemes of self-government. The "Indian Economic Society," established in Bombay, is an attempt to meet this need. It has been established with the object of affording facilities for an accurate and scientific study of economics, of the nature of economic development, and of the forces and conditions which, in the peculiar circumstances of India, will constitute a fostering environment in that behalf. The Society will also aim at the formation and dissemination of correct economic ideas,—a desideratum, which we earnestly hope will be rightly and adequately fulfilled,—and will devise means for collecting first-hand information regarding the industries and the commerce of the country with a view to removal of the difficulties in the way of their promotion and development. The Society has done well to recognise that the science of economics is yet in its infancy in England and much more so in India. Hence particular emphasis is laid on the necessity of a careful study of the subject before promulgating theories about the economic condition or development of the country. Nor is the practical aspect of the subject to be ignored. For the Society aims at endeavouring to bring together students of economics and practical business-men, by organizing periodical discussions on economic subjects. Due attention is also to be paid to "Applied Economics" with a view to avoiding the mistakes hitherto made by the indiscriminate application of Western theories to the conditions of the country without regard to their peculiar character. While the Society aims at maintaining a bureau of information on economic subjects, we find that the subjects about which information is to be gathered are considered solely from the capitalistic and industrial standpoint. We trust that the economic conditions of the workers will not be ignored by the Society and that it will be one of its chief endeavours to see that the economic and industrial development, which it intends to bring about, will not be accompanied by the problem of "Labour" which Western countries have not yet solved.

Notes of the Day

The Government in Ireland.

We do not attach any importance to the statement of the "Daily Mail" regarding the Government of Ireland, wired by Reuter. The idea of Ireland being governed by an Executive Council is no doubt very pleasing to the Prussian ideas of the Northcliffe press, but the suggestion that Mr. Asquith would be a party to any attempt to get over the Home Rule Act is merely ludicrous. We have no doubt that some sort of temporary arrangement is in contemplation to last until the war is over, when the whole question of Ulster in relation to the Home Rule Act can be reconsidered in the light of altered circumstances, and in a calmer mood than is possible at present, but only the "Daily Mail" could have the foolishness to suggest that the minister who passed the Home Rule Act proposes to throw it overboard, because an attempted rising has proved the vast mass of the people of Ireland to be loyal. It is far more likely that Mr. Asquith has in contemplation some sort of temporary scheme which will keep the Prussians of Dublin Castle well under control. But, whatever may be in contemplation, it is clear that Home Rule will not and cannot be abandoned. That would be to turn every Nationalist in the country who has stood by the Government in the recent crisis into an active disloyalist.

No Sugar in German Cafes.

The "Basler Nachrichten" contains two interesting items of news from Berlin. The first deals with the food difficulties, and says that the German Government has decided to monopolise imported eggs and condensed milk. It also plans to regulate the use of soap and proposes to prohibit the use of sugar in restaurants and cafes, substituting saccharine for it. The other announces that a central authority is going to be created to bring the paper industry under the control of the Empire. The new organisation is to regulate chiefly the supply of paper for the various newspapers, and if it is established that the stocks of paper are insufficient the foundation of new newspapers and reviews will be forbidden and the actual dimensions of existing newspapers considerably reduced.

"English" or "British."

The Scotchmen's objection to the word "English" as applied to the inhabitants of Great Britain is well known. The same objection to the use of "English" is felt by the British from overseas. The "Westminster Gazette" publishes a letter signed by a number of men from the various colonies serving with the army on the subject. "British", say the signatories, applies to them all, and though they love the name English and England, and all that it conveys, it is not according to them, enough to describe what the Empire stands for at present, and its epoch-making possibilities for the future, as from every part of it men originally, and therefore always, British, have not hesitated to leave their wives and families and excellent positions to fight under the flag which stands for freedom. The "Boys from Overseas", they add, whose fathers or forefathers came from Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, as well as from England, feel hurt to find the almost universal use of the term "English",—not that they love England less, but Britain more.

And yet it would beat any one to try to think of the appropriate and comprehensive word which would cover the English-speaking race in all the lands over which King George exercises his sway. As the "Westminster Gazette" comments in despair:—

"Britisher" offends the ear. "Colonists", as applied to those in the outlying parts of the Empire, is bitterly resented by the people it is supposed to cover. "Dominionists" is worse still from every point of view. Who will give us the comprehending word which will embrace all and leave no branch of the British race feeling raw at neglect?

Some people may think that it is just on account of this difficulty that "English" is the better term to apply.

Overcrowding in Trains.

It is a significant sign of the awakening of public opinion against the evils of overcrowding in railway trains in India that protests should be heard on all sides, not only in the press and on the platform, but even in the Council halls. Two recent cases in Bombay have demonstrated the necessity of the Railway Board stepping in to remedy the situation. The volume of discontent with the existing state of things is bound to grow day by day, as the railway companies do not evince any tendency to protect the travelling public. At the Madras Provincial Conference, held at Madras last week, a resolution of emphatic protest was unanimously passed against the persistent overcrowding of passengers on the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway lines. In this connection the Hon. Mr. Kesava Pillay, President of the Conference, did well to remind his audience that the travelling public themselves were, in a way, responsible for this state of things; for, instead of complaining to the railway authorities or taking all constitutional remedies when they find their train overcrowded, they philosophically resign themselves to their unfortunate lot and think no more of it once they arrive at their destination. This is a matter in which the remedy lies in the hands of the sufferers themselves if they will rise to their responsibilities.

Tramway Passengers' Grievances.

The Bombay Tramways Company have begun to fit up their cars with monsoon curtains in view of the approaching rainy season, but one regrets to find no evidence yet of the intention of the authorities to remedy any of the long-standing grievances of the passengers during monsoon weather. The curtains are of the old type and are fastened to the sides in the same manner as formerly. It is obvious that they will not prevent the wetting of the benches whether when let down or when rolled up soon after the cessation of rain. There is no contrivance to drain off the rain-water from the roof of the car before it reaches the level of the window and, consequently, the dripping of water on the window-sill and from thence to the benches inside will go on in spite of the lowering of the curtains. Again, when these curtains are let down when it rains, the passengers inside have no means of locating the various places the car passes by. No doubt, the conductor is expected to call out the names of the junctions and stations, but this is not always done and, moreover, not all the stations have got names nor will the conductor, who will be as much in the dark as the passengers themselves, be able to tell the exact locality without coming out. Moreover, passengers waiting on the road-side to board trams will not be able to find out whether the tram car is already full or whether there is any available seating or standing room. The exasperation and annoyance to which both the dripping and long-waiting passengers outside and the impatient travellers inside will be put as the result of repeated attempts to accommodate more than the endurable limit of passengers or to thrust them out, can be better imagined than described.

Drawbacks That can be Remedied.

All these drawbacks can be remedied if instead of the curtains the cars are provided with glass shutters as in railway cars. One or two of the Tramway Company's cars have recently been provided with such shutters, but the Company's generosity in this direction has suddenly stopped short of the cars abovementioned. Perhaps, war conditions have stood in the way. If so, it is to be hoped such glass shutters will be provided on all cars of the Company as soon as circumstances permit. They would remove every grievance complained of above. In the meanwhile, however, the Company will do well, first to provide some means to drain off as much water as possible from the roof of the car before it reaches the window, and secondly, to provide some slits here and there in the curtains themselves for the passengers,—and the conductor too,—to look out whenever they want to do so. These slits can be provided with transparent mica or celluloid panes or even glass itself. Finally, the travelling public expects the Tramway Company to remedy betimes that most abominable of nuisances, the leaking roof. There can be no excuse for permitting cars with leaking roofs to run in a modern city like Bombay. The continuance of this nuisance year after year, is a reproach to the management and ought not to be permitted any longer. The public have every right to demand this much comfort at least for the fare it pays.

Bangalore Building Co-operative Society.

A somewhat novel phase of the co-operative movement in the country (though common enough in Europe) is to be seen in a society, which appears to have been silently pursuing its objects for the last five years in Bangalore, and which is designated as the Building Co-operative Society, Ltd. From the proceedings of the general meeting of the Society held the other day, one learns that it was started with the object of financing on easy terms such of its members as wished to build houses or improve them. The society started work with a small working capital of Rs. 5,000 borrowed from the Central Co-operative Bank at Bangalore. The amount having been found to be insufficient to meet the demands of house builders in the city, a cash credit of Rs. 20,000 was arranged for with the Central Bank in 1913. The scope of the society was gradually extended until the total amount of loan issued to 103 members was Rs. 50,650, of which Rs. 33,260 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,390 outstanding against 57 members of the society on 30th June, 1915. The value of the property secured for this amount is estimated at Rs. 105,000, besides the reserve liability of Rs. 14,250 at Rs. 250 for each member. In these circumstances, the financial soundness of the society need not be doubted. It has transacted during the period of its existence business of over a lakh of rupees, paid Rs. 4,572 in the shape of interest on the borrowings and earned a net profit of Rs. 793.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ACTIVITY AT VERDUN.

BRITISH GAINS AT VIMY RIDGE.

AUSTRIANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

BRILLIANT BRITISH ATTACK ON EL ARISH.

Furious German attacks were renewed at Verdun, including a violent offensive with two fresh divisions against Avocourt Wood and Hill 304. The latter completely failed, except that the Germans carried a small work southward of Mort Homme.

It is reported, that the Austrians having given up all hope of recapturing Montfalcone determined to destroy it, and it is questionable whether a single house remains.

The Austrians in the Lagarina valley, using numerous heavy batteries, resumed the bombardment of the Italian position at Zugnatorta and then launched five violent attacks, each of which was hurled back with bloody losses.

The War Office announces a brilliant British attack on the important post of El Arish on the enemy communications from Syria to Egypt. Warships bombarded the fort and reduced it. Seaplanes effectively bombarded the enemy camp.

At least three seaplanes raided the east coast of Kent on Saturday morning ne of the raiders was brought down b a naval patrol off the Belgian co

Mr. As ith has returned to London, and it is s l, he has definitely decided that the xisting system of Irish administrat must end. The idea is mooted of formation of an Irish Executive Co cil sitting in Dublin, responsible to e British House of Commons, but n empowered to enact legislation or rais xes.

The Allies and Greec ave satisfactorily settled the question the transport of the Serbian Army, ich will proceed by sea.

The Allies have guaant that the Aland Islands will notremn fortified after the war. Thi ha allayed apprehension in Swede

VIOLENT FIGHTING AT VERDUN.

FURIOUS GERMAN ATTACKS REPELLED.

FIGHTING RENEWED AT VERDUN.

FURIOUS GERMAN ATTACKS.

VIOLENT ENEMY OFFENSIVE COMPLETELY FAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 19.

Furious German attacks have been renewed at Verdun.

This afternoon's communiqué reports that at dusk the enemy carried out an extremely violent offensive with two fresh divisions against Avocourt Wood and Hill 304. It completely failed, except that the Germans carried a small work southward of Mort Homme.

Then the Germans tried to extend their progress here, but were entirely repulsed. A further German attempt to retake the fort we captured yesterday was completely defeated.

The French felled two aeroplanes, Sublieutenant Navarre getting his tenth.

The Germans who attempted to take a small salient in West Argonne were hurled back to their trenches.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL.

NUMEROUS AIR RAIDS BY THE FRENCH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 20.

Last night's communiqué said:—Left of the Meuse the artillery duel continued very violently around Avocourt Wood, Hill 304 and Mort Homme. The enemy did not attempt to attack.

There was moderate artillery activity on the right of the Meuse and in Woevre. Quiet prevailed elsewhere except in Champagne and the Vosges, where French artillery was very active.

French aeroplanes made numerous raids on Thursday night bombing an aerodrome at Mordange, the stations at Metz Sablons, Arraville, Brieulles Stenay, Sedan, and Etain and bivouacs at Monfaucon and Azannes.

BOMBARDMENT WEST OF MEUSE.

ATTEMPT TO CROSS YSER CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 20.

The communiqué says there was no action at Verdun except a violent bombardment west of the Meuse of our positions between Avocourt Wood and Mort Homme.

An attempt by the enemy to cross the Yser canal, between Steenstraete and Hetsas failed, in face of infantry and artillery fire.

The enemy in Champagne discharged great clouds of gas against our front near Sommepy, but a curtain of fire nipped in the bud the attack which had been prepared. A German attempt to rush a small post in the Vosges failed.

German aeroplanes last night dropped bombs on Dunkirk and Bergues, killing one and wounding twenty-seven at Dunkirk, and killing five and wounding eleven at Bergues.

French and Belgian squadrons promptly got their revenge by bombing enemy's camps and aviation centre at Ghistelles.

ATTACK ON MORT HOMME REGION.

DRIVEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

PARIS, May 21.

The communiqué says on the left of the Meuse, after a bombardment of extreme violence, the Germans in the afternoon attacked on a wide front in the whole of the Mort Homme region. The enemy, east of Mort Homme, momentarily penetrated our first lines, but a sharp counter-attack drove them back with heavy loss.

The Germans on the western and northern slopes of Mort Homme, after a series of fruitless assaults which our artillery and infantry fire rendered murderous, succeeded at the close of the day in occupying some elements of an advanced trench. Enemy contingents who pushed to our second line were caught by fierce artillery fire and retired in disorder abandoning numerous dead.

ENEMY SURPRISED IN CHAMPAGNE.

There was great artillery activity in Avocourt and Hill 304 region. There was an intermittent bombardment on the right of the Meuse and in Woevre. Our artillery north-west of Roye shelled enemy supply depots causing several fires. Two strong German reconnaissances, north of Soissons, were dispersed by our fire.

A surprise attack in Champagne enabled us to penetrate the enemy lines north-west of Ville-sur-Tourbe and clear a German trench, the occupants of which were all killed or captured.

A German aeroplane was shelled and brought down in the Verdun region.

THE FIGHTING AT VIMY RIDGE.

DOMINATING INFLUENCE OF NEW LINE.

SPLENDID WORK BY LANCASHIRES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 20.

Reuter's representative at Headquarters says:—Our gain on Vimy Ridge was 360 yards, not 250 as mentioned in the communiqué on May 17th. The new line is on the crest of the ridge and destroys the dominance hitherto enjoyed by the Germans at this point. It drives a small salient into the enemy position.

The discomfiture of the Germans has since been expressed by furious bursts of shelling and attempts to harrass us by every means. This indicates that the enemy will make a desperate effort to recover the lost ground.

Tunnelling toward enemy craters had been in progress for some time through heavy chalk and when the mines were exploded a storming party of North Lancashires soon followed by the Lancashire Fusiliers charged and seized the new craters, one of which was sixty feet wide and thirty deep.

Many Germans were buried in the dug-outs and their cries could be heard amid the tumult and noise, but the severe German fire in the support trenches, prevented their rescue.

THE LANCASHIRE LADS.

The Lancashire lads, scattering bombs and charging with bayonets in the smoking chasms, consolidated the position within an hour under a rain of trench-mortar bombs and grenades which continued after midnight.

So strenuous was the work of the labour parties, that by daylight the whole new front had been linked up with the trenches and a communication cut to the old line.

Conspicuous coolness and exemplary initiative were phrases officially applied to the work of the Lancashires. Two subalterns were killed early in the assault and non-commissioned officers carried on without hesitation.

The bodies of the enemy, whose casualties were heavy, have been identified as Schleswig-Holsteiners, some of the best troops left to Germany.

BRITISH FRONT KEPT BUSY.

ARTILLERY AND MINING ACTIVITY.

LONDON, May 19.

The communiqué from General Sir Douglas Haig reports some artillery activity between the Somme and Ancre. The enemy in the Arras sector last night captured a small post on the crater at the north end of Vimy Ridge.

There was some grenade fighting south of Neuville.

Our guns to-day silenced enemy artillery in the Wailly sector. The Germans exploded a mine south-east of Roclincourt. We hold the near lip of the crater.

We fired a mine near Calonne in the Lens sector and effectively bombarded the enemy positions.

There has been considerable artillery activity near Souchez, Loos, and Hulluch.

We successfully bombarded last night enemy positions north of Ypres. The enemy to-day shelled Potijze.

There has been considerable activity in the air. A hostile machine was driven behind the German lines.

BRITISH LINES RAIDED.

ENEMY IMMEDIATELY EJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

The British communiqué says, after a heavy bombardment the enemy last night raided our line south-west of Loos and entered a front trench, but was immediately ejected. The enemy also attempted to rush a post north-west of Wieltje, but was driven back. The Loyal North Lancashires recaptured the crater on Vimy ridge, which the enemy captured on the 18th instant.

There was considerable artillery activity to-day at various points on our front, principally in the Souchez region and north-east of Fauquissart. We exploded a mine to-day in the Hulluch sector and occupied the crater.

There was much successful aerial work in favourable weather yesterday. Thirteen combats took place in the air and two enemy machines were brought down behind the German lines.

RUSSIAN GAINS IN PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 20.

The communiqué says the fighting which took place was uneventful except in Persia, where the Russians occupied the town of Sakkyz and then advanced to the village of Ban, south of lake Urumia.

ITALIAN THEATRE.

BOMBARDMENT OF MAIN LINE

ENEMY'S VIOLENT ATTACKS REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 19.

The communiqué says the Italians in the Adamzello zone made a fine haul of arms, munitions and stores which Austrians abandoned. Italian alpinists have extended the ground carried on the crest north of Fargorida.

The Austrians in the Ledro valley, after a furious all-night bombardment, attacked our positions on the slopes of Monte Pari at dawn on 17th. They were repulsed with very heavy losses.

The enemy in the Lagarina valley, using numerous heavy batteries, resumed the bombardment of our positions at Zugnatorta and then launched five violent attacks. Each was hurled back with bloody losses.

The enemy continues to bombard incessantly our main line of resistance. All attacks have been repulsed.

An Italian counter-attack brilliantly recaptured part of a trench in the Monfalcone sector.

RETIREMENT TO NEW POSITIONS.

USELESS LOSSES AVOIDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 19.

The communiqué says:—In the Adamello zone the Italians have occupied the crests near Sarca capturing thirty prisoners and much material.

The Italians evacuated the position of Zugaguatorta, between Adige and the Terragnolo Valley, after three days intense bombardment. The enemy suffered very heavy losses.

The enemy continued the bombardment with batteries of every calibre against the Italian line from Montemaggio to Sagliodaspio. This line was evacuated to avoid useless losses. The Italians retired to positions in the rear where they are being reinforced.

The Austrians violently bombarded and attacked at various points in Valsugana, but were everywhere repulsed.

Italian artillery was generally active on the entire front.

AUSTRIANS' COSTLY VENTURE

CHEERFUL VIEW IN ROME

LONDON, May 20.

A cheerful view of the situation on the Italian front is taken in Rome. It is stated that the small successes of the Austrians have cost them twenty-thousand casualties.

The spirit of the Italians is splendid in the face of the tremendous artillery fire. Experts say the Austrians are being exhausted by the blow, the effects of which will shortly be seen to be of advantage to Italians and the Allies.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE FORESEEN.

ITALIANS PREPARED TO MEET IT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 20.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The Italian press comments on the calm confidence. According to the "Corriere d'Italia" the enemy has been employing five corps, his objective being a mountainous region which is formidably occupied. This offensive had long been foreseen and the Italian command had taken the necessary measures to meet it.

A message to the "Daily Telegraph" from Rome states that the Austrians are endeavouring to exaggerate the importance of their success in the direction of Asiago. The Italians had not invaded this part of Austria owing to the formidable fort of Luserna. The Austrians meanwhile have not penetrated deeply into Italian territory, which is here a desolate region without towns or villages. Owing to the nature of the country the deployment of large forces was impossible and the Austrians sacrificed masses of men to gain a few kilometres

The "Telegraph's" correspondent at Milan lays stress on this consideration and points out that in the deep mountain valleys the enemy ran a great danger of being caught in a trap.

MONTFALCONE DESTROYED BY AUSTRIANS.

NO HOPE OF RECAPTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 20.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The "Corriere Della Sera" declares, that the Austrians having given up all hope of recapturing Montfalcone determined to destroy it and adds, that it is questionable whether a single house in the place remains intact.

The same authority states, that when the Austrian infantry left their trenches on Monday, the Italians allowed them to advance and then suddenly encircled them and mowed them down with machine-guns.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE ON ITALIAN FRONT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Idea Nationale's" Berne correspondent says the Austrian offensive arranged for June is being expedited owing to the fear of offensives by the Russians in Galicia and by the Allies in Macedonia. It is stated almost all the Austrians on the Macedonian and Russian fronts have been sent to Italy, Turks, Bulgars and Germans being substituted.

EGYPTIAN CAMPAIN.

BRILLIANT BRITISH ATTACK ON EL ARISH

WARSHIPS AND SEAPLANES COOPERATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The War Office announces a brilliant British attack on the important post of El Arish on the enemy communications from Syria to Egypt. Warships bombarded the fort south-westward of the town and it is believed reduced it.

Seaplanes effectively bombarded the enemy camp and aeroplanes followed to engage the enemy aircraft. Three bombs were dropped among a thousand marching Turks. All warships and aircraft returned safely.

FIGHTING IN SINAI.

DETAILS OF RECENT ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent sends further details of the recent fighting in Katia in the Sinai Peninsula.

The attack was made by about 2,500 men who included battalions of Austro-Germans with four mountain guns. Katia was held by two squadrons of the Worcester Yeomanry, the major portion of the Mounted Brigade under General Wiggin having been sent to carry out a raid on one of the enemy camps at Mazeibra. The raid was successful and the camp was destroyed. Hearing firing in the direction of Katia General Wiggin hurried northwards and from Hamisah sent forward a squadron of the Worcester Yeomanry under Colonel Coventry to the relief of the village, whilst he operated to the south with two squadrons of the Warwick Yeomanry, and Colonel York operated to the north with the Gloucester Hussars. The two latter operations were at first successful, the enemy being driven back two miles, but he was too numerous for us to maintain our position and both General Wiggin and Colonel York were forced to withdraw westwards again. Meanwhile Colonel Coventry was not able to withdraw the two squadrons of the Warwicks who were in Katia and most of whose horses had been destroyed by the enemy's guns. Beyond saying that these squadrons suffered heavy losses the communiqués are silent as to their fate, but there is every reason to believe that those who survived have been taken prisoners by the Turkish forces.

The Turks bivouacked for the night at Katia, but the next morning our aeroplanes went out and bombed them to such good purpose that after suffering very heavy casualties they were forced to retire on Bir-el-Abd. Eight machines took part in the attack and dropped 71 bombs in addition to using their machine guns most effectively.

A similar air attack was made on the morning of the 28th on the enemy's camp at Hod Bayud, due south of the El Arish road and the camp was completely destroyed.

We have now cleared the Katia District and have regained our former positions, the enemy being concentrated at Bir-el-Abd where he still has about 1,000 men. The recent unusual rainfall in Sinai has undoubtedly facilitated the enemy's task of bringing 3,000 men right across the desert.

IRISH ADMINISTRATION.

A "DAILY MAIL" RUMOUR.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

The "Daily Mail" has received the following telegram from Dublin:—

"Mr. Asquith has definitely decided that the existing system of Irish administration must end. The idea chiefly discussed has been the formation of an Irish Executive Council sitting in Dublin, responsible to the British House of Commons, but not empowered to enact legislation or raise taxes. The details will be considered on Mr. Asquith's return to London. There will be no attempt to introduce Home Rule as defined in the Home Rule Bill. It is believed that the negotiations in London will be short and that the new scheme, if agreed to, will be brought into force immediately."

MR. ASQUITH'S RETURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Mr. Asquith has returned to London.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMISSION

EFFECT OF COMPULSION BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

In the course of his evidence before the Irish Inquiry Commission, Sir Mathew Nathan said, that an impetus was given to the disloyal movement by the fear that the Compulsion Bill applied to Ireland. This brought numbers of men into the Sinn Fein.

He declared that hostile volunteers in Dublin numbered about three thousand. The Irish Government considered it important that Irish volunteers should not become a military organisation and steps were taken to prevent them from securing arms and ammunition.

There was no definite proof of any connection between anti-British Irishmen and Germany until three days before the outbreak. Then a memorandum was found, saying, that the Germans contemplated a combined offensive by land, sea and air in order to secure a victory before May and requesting the Irish volunteers to be ready to render the promised assistance.

The Government received advice that the Germans would attempt to land arms from submarines. Consequently, the police and military were ordered to be on their guard.

DRASTIC STEPS DECIDED UPON.

Sir Mathew Nathan added that special precautions were taken owing to information that Dublin Castle was to be attacked. Drastic steps, including the arrest of the leaders, had been decided upon and other matters were being discussed when the shots rang out.

Sir Mathew Nathan was still giving evidence when the Commission adjourned. He declared that expanding bullets and a few German mortars had been discovered in Dublin.

Mr. Nathan gave considerable amount of his evidence in private.

MR. BIRRELL'S EVIDENCE.

GERMANY RESPONEIBLE FOR REBELLION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Mr. Birrell appeared before the Commission to-day. He declared that Sir Mathew Nathan had covered the ground very comprehensively. He emphasised the most prejudicial effect of the Ulster movement.

Many Irishmen at the outbreak of the war did not agree with Mr. Redmond's patriotic attitude. They disliked Sir E. Carson's appointment to the Cabinet and if Mr. Redmond had joined he would not have remained the leader of the Irish Party.

There was no doubt that German assistance was at the bottom of the rebellion.

The war had turned many heads and upset the most prudent calculations.

Mr. Birrell agreed with the President that the ranks of Sinn Feiners were swelled by shirkers of military service. The more active was recruiting the greater was the increase in Sinn Feinism.

He had realised for two years the existence of a dangerous movement in Ireland. He did not think that his policy had been much influenced by others although Mr. Redmond took the view that the Sinn Feiners were negligible and Mr. Dillon was strongly in favour of non-intervention.

The Commission adjourned.

IRISH COMMISSION GOES TO IRELAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

The Irish Commission goes to Ireland on Tuesday.

TRIBITSCH LINCOLN DEPORTED TO ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Daily News" New York correspondent says, Tribitsch Lincoln has sailed for England in custody.

(For other War Telegrams see page 8.)

AIR RAID ON EAST COAST.

BOMBS DROPPED ON ISLE OF THANET.

ONE OF THE RAIDERS BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON May 20.

It is officially announced that at least three seaplanes raided the east coast of Kent at two this morning. A dozen explosive bombs were dropped on the Isle of Thanet, but only a few windows were broken.

Twenty-five bombs were dropped in south-east Kent. A soldier was killed and a seaman and a woman injured. The damage done was insignificant.

One of the raiders was brought down by a naval patrol off the Belgian coast.

RUSSIAN VISITORS IN LONDON

SIR EDWARD GREY'S FELICITOUS SPEECH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

A banquet was given this evening at the Mansion House in honour of the members of the Russian Duma at present in London. Lord Kitchener, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Schreiner, Lord Reading and many other distinguished personages were present.

Proposing the toasts of these guests Sir Edward Grey said that the common effort would unite us as closely in conditions of peace as to-day it did in war. We should take it as a matter of course that the special interests of Russia as of the other Allies should be considered and satisfied as closely as our own.

TORPEDOED GERMAN BOATS.

AMPLE WARNING GIVEN

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

COPENHAGEN, May 19.

The chief officer of the Swedish steamer which saved the crews of two of the German steamers torpedoed in the Baltic says that the Germans told him they had ample warning and were even allowed to take their best clothes.

A German captain was taken on board a Russian submarine, because he was nearly drowned while boarding the sinking vessel to get the ship's papers.

It is believed that two more German steamers have been torpedoed.

GERMAN STEAMER TORPEDOED BY BRITISHSUBMARINE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, May 20.

A German steamer was torpedoed on the 17th instant by a British submarine. It tried to escape, but was stopped by a shot. The crew had ample time in which to escape.

BRITISH SUBMARINES IN THE BALTIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

It is known that five, and it is believed six, German steamers have been sunk in the Baltic since the 16th May. Insurance has become exorbitant and some steamers which had started have hurriedly put back. The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Company says numerous British submarines are operating in the Baltic.

THE SINKING OF THE TUBANTIA.

FATUOUS GERMAN EXPLANATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 19.

It is officially stated that Germany declares that a torpedo was fired from a German submarine against a British warship ten days before the 'Tubantia' sank and that the torpedo floated and struck the Tubantia. The Dutch Government will continue negotiations.

It is pointed out that a torpedo cannot float without losing its explosive power. It is also recalled that two witnesses saw the torpedo approaching the Tubantia.

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The German Foreign Secretary in an interview with an American journalist replied to the question whether abandonment of submarining was contingent on abandonment of the Allies' blockade. "We have given it up. We cannot be expected to give our enemies a written guarantee of permanent unlimited security."

TRANSPORT OF SERBIAN ARMY.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT WITH GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Reuter understands that the Allies and Greece have satisfactorily settled the question of the transport of the Serbian Army which will proceed by sea.

FORTIFICATION OF ALAND ISLANDS.

TO BE DISMANTLED AFTER WAR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 19.

It is announced that the Allies have guaranteed that the Aland Islands will not remain fortified after the war.

LONDON, May 20.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that British and French proposals, in which Russia acquiesced, that the fortifications of Aland islands should be dismantled after the war have allayed apprehension in Sweden.

One of the immediate results will be the removal of restrictions on the export trade in Swedish pulp.

AUSTRIA'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

MONEY WANTED AT ANY PRICE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 19.

Austrias financial straits are revealed by intercepted messages received by Reuter from an official source. They show the desperate efforts of Austria to obtain loans in the United States. She has even been reduced to offering transfer fees on real estate as security.

Apparently she has hypothecated taxes in order to secure a loan of even three millions sterling.

A significant reference is made to the unsuitability of transferring money to Berlin.

SALONIKA AND EGYPTIAN COMMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The War Office announces that General Mahon has assumed command on the western frontier of Egypt and Lieut.-General Milne is now commanding the British at Salonika.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF BATTLE OF LOOS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

The first full official account to be published of the Loos attack in September, shows that 100,000 British were engaged and attacked six hours before the French order to use gas was issued. The latter chose the most suitable time of the day. The wind carried the gas along our lines and delayed the advance of the 2nd Division and put many men out of action. The wire here was mostly cut, but the trenches were little damaged and were strongly manned. The Highlanders beyond Hill 70 were brought up by uncut wire. But for this the whole division might have crossed the Loos-La Bassee road.

SITUATION ON RIGA FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Nusski Invalid" says fighting in the vicinity of Riga on a wide front is impossible. Dangerous marshes cut up the front into four sectors near the Shloch Lake, Bahit, Mitau and Ixkull. The Germans have moved unsuccessfully on all four. Now the Russians are advancing in the Sventen sector and in the direction of Illuxt. The Germans will be unfavourably placed should the advance develop and would be compelled to retreat.

COUNT BENCKENDORFF

CZAR'S RESCRIPT TO HIS AMBASSADOR.

The Czar, a Reuter's message from Petrograd says, has issued a rescript to Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador in London, wherein stress is laid on his highly useful services which have been consecrated to the furthering of friendly relations between Russia and Great Britain, united by the present war.

The text of the rescript, as received "from a trustworthy source," reads:

"Ever since you have held the responsible post of my Ambassador to his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Braitain and Ireland, Emperor of India, you have, following my instructions, devoted all your efforts to the continuation and development of friendly relations between Russia and the United Kingdom.

"In doing so you have manifested untiring zeal and a true understanding of the interests of Russia. It is a matter of sincere satisfaction for me to see the firm unity with Great Britain and the complete mutual confidence between the two Empires strengthened by our brotherhood in arms in the present great struggle for the cause of righteousness.

"May this unity and mutual confidence constitute a pledge for the future development of close friendship between the two Empires for the happiness and welfare of their peoples.

"Your fruitful labours have won my sincere gratitude, in token of which I confer upon you the diamond insignia of the Order of St. Alexander Nevsky."

RHODESIANS AND BALUCHIS.

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 20.

The camaraderie between the South African and Indian troops in East Africa is shown by a recent incident.

The Rhodesians and Baluchis were co-operating in a most friendly manner in the covering movements of other troops.

As the Baluchis were hard pressed the Rhodesians offered to help, but the Baluchis themselves dealt with the situation most successfully.

Subsequently, the Baluchis sent a letter to the Rhodesians expressing their heartiest thanks and adding "We hope that in future we shall all remain side by side, and we pray to Heavenly Father for the victory of our Government. God grant it may come soon."

GERMAN ASSISTANCE TO MEXICO.

PROJECT TO SUPPLY MUNITIONS.

LAHORE, May 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The New York correspondent of the "Daily News" says, it is understood that the Committee of State Legislature details of a German project to ship munitions to Mexico the moment General Pershing crossed the frontier.

AWARD OF ALBERT MEDAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 20.

The "Gazette" announces that the Albert Medal of first class has been conferred upon Major G. F. Newall, 2nd Gurkhas, for extinguishing a fire in a large bomb store.

ZEPPELIN RUINS EXHIBITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The French have brought the ruins of a Zepplin from the marshes and are recruiting them for exhibition purposes outside Salonika's White Tower.

MANCHESTER COTTON CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

A conference of the representatives of Cotton Employers and Employees was held at Manchester yesterday and adjourned till next week.

ESSAD PASHA IN LONDON.

VERY SORRY FOR TURKEY.

Essad Pasha, the uncrowned King of Albania, who recently threw in his lot with the Allies, was interviewed in London in mail week. He is a smart-looking man of fifty, with very brown eyes and moustache.

"With regard to Turkey," he said, "it is my confident belief that she is playing her last card. I am very sorry for Turkey. The Turkish people are not fighting England and France. The war is being carried on by the Committee of Young Turks headed by Enver Pasha and bought with German money. Prince William of Wied, an alien in Albania (who has installed himself at Elbasah), can never again be placed in authority over my people. The Albanian Army is now unfortunately dispersed.

"I am perfectly assured that Germany and her Allies will ultimately be beaten. Germany, I estimate, should be able to hold out for another year under existing conditions.

"I have visited the French firing line and have studied the military position at first hand. I am satisfied.

"The communications between Berlin and Constantinople will be maintained until the general offensive of the Grand Allies, but I anticipate that Russia, whose recent successes will favourably react on the whole situation, will cut the communications in Asiatic Turkey—the most vital part of the Ottoman Empire—and certainly cut off Baghdad long before.

"I have noticed a reference in the Press to my having on one occasion been liberated by Prince William of Wied. It is incorrect. I was never his prisoner and he never liberated me. What actually happened was this: While Minister for War my house was once bombarded from ten o'clock at night until four in the morning. I fell with the house, but was set free by the representative of Italy. The Prince, by the way, has no friends in Albania.

"Do I favour a Monarchy or a Republic in Albania? Well, I am not opposed to an autonomous principality, broadly speaking, on the lines settled at the London Conference. . . . I am an Albanian, a native of Tirana, a member of a Toptani family which has ruled for 300 years."

PEACE HINTS FROM BERLIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Exchange's" Washington correspondent says peace hints continue to arrive from Berlin, the censors apparently passing everything bearing on Germany's readiness for the discussion of peace terms. The American Consuls in Germany have been reporting on the effect of the British blockade. The reports are secret, but they are understood to show that the food problem is very serious.

THE 28TH PUNJABIS.

GALLANT FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA

Hitherto nothing has been published regarding the gallant fighting of the 28th Punjabis, the old regiment, at Mesopotamia, whither they proceeded leaving Ceylon in November, 1915, says the "Times of Ceylon." The doings of the regiment have a special interest to Ceylon in that several planters who joined the Indian Army Reserve, went on active service with the 28th.

Second Lieutenant E. H. B. Norrish, late of Lethenty, Hatton, who was attached to the regiment, has arrived in the island on sick leave and gave a representative of the "Times of Ceylon" a few details regarding the important part played by the regiment in the fighting on the left bank of the Tigris.

The passage to Basra was uneventful, and the regiment was drafted to the firing line early in January and had been in all subsequent engagements. On the 6th and 28th January they got their baptism of fire in the Sheik Said. It was a small engagement the only officer who fell being Captain R. A. Yearsley who was hit on the thigh and foot. The regiment was in action the whole of the following day on the night of which the Turks retired to prepared positions. The 28th followed them up but there was no real fighting till the 13th January, when the battle of Wadi was fought. Major M. R. Pocock was wounded in this action, the upper part of his left arm being broken by a bullet. The Subadar Major, the senior Indian officer, was also wounded. The Turks retired again that night, when the 28th made a bayonet charge. The regiment then began digging trenches and fighting, but there was no real action till the 21st January. An advance was made on the nights of the 19th and 20th and the regiment dug in close up to the enemy. On the morning of the 21st the battle of Umm El Hannah was begun, the regiment suffering severely. Lieutenants Watson and Prendergast were killed and Lieutenant-Colonel Chichester severely wounded. The regiment lost the acting Subadar Major. Lieutenant Nugent took command, being the next senior officer. Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Tomkins, D.S.O., of the 28th Punjabis, who was on his way from France to join the regiment, arrived early in February and took command. The 28th Punjabis resumed their old trenches, their advance being stopped by tremendous rain, resulting in heavy floods. From this time up to the 8th March there was nothing of importance, except some sniping. Lieutenant F. S. Clarke was wounded early in March. The regiment fought under trying conditions, the trenches being flooded. Several men suffered from "trench feet." On the 8th March there was heavy fighting on the right bank of the river. The 28th were holding the front line of the Umm El Hannah position on the left, but did not attack. The regiment's work was of an important nature, it having to hold a large force of the enemy with a comparatively small force. The 28th kept on sapping up to the Turkish position till the morning of the 5th April, when an attack was made on the Umm El Hannah position by the 13th Division. This position and also that at Falahiyeh was captured. The 28th were in reserve.

ATTACK ON SANNAIYAT.

The regiment made a night march to attack the Sannaiyat position, and were in action on the morning of the 6th Lieutenant C. R. Watson was killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Tomkins dangerously wounded in the head, Major Houstone, of the 55th Rifles who had joined the regiment, was slightly wounded and Lieutenant Norrish was hit in the right thigh. The position was not taken, so a further attack was made on the following day but was not successful. The front was restricted and there was very little ground to advance upon, with a marsh on one side and the river on the other. The enemy had masses of machine guns on this small area.

Lieutenant Nugent was subsequently wounded and Lieutenant G. C. Stowell broke his arm on the 8th April. Captain Yearsley has been invalided Home. Lieutenant E. W. Daunt, late of Nakiadeniya, and Lieutenant G. V. A. Prideaux, late of Dunbar, Hatton, are unwounded. As for the other officers, of the regiment Lieutenant Ian P. Macdonald of the C.C.S., has been invalided Home with sciatica, while Lieutenant R. B. Day late of Haputale, was unwell, but would in all probability have joined the regiment by this. Captain Herrick, the Medical Officer of the Regiment, has been doing extraordinary work, doctoring his men under the heaviest of fire. Lieutenant Norrish speaks very well of the Turks whom he describes as gentlemen. There were some Germans with the Turks.

Speaking about the medical arrangements Lieutenant Norrish said that early in January the medical force was absolutely inadequate to meet the requirements, but there had been a great change since. The force was quite ample now. He paid a tribute to the nurses who have taken up duties in Mesopotamia in trying conditions.

CENTRAL PROVINCES GAZETTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 21.

Mr. Jyotischandra Mittra, barrister-at-law, is appointed to officiate as Additional Juditional Commissioner during the absence of Mr. J. K. Batton, I.C.S., on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. G. L. Corbett, Settlement Officer, on return from leave, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Saugor.

The Commissioner in Sind proposes to appoint a committee to consider what precautions should be taken against the importation of yellow fever into Karachi.

Official and Personal.

Mr. L. Wheeler, Home Secretary, Government of India, is proceeding on leave early in July. Pending the return from leave of Sir James Dubouley, who has been selected as his permanent successor, Mr. S. R. Highnell, at present Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary, Mr. W. Booth-Gravely, now Under-Secretary, as Deputy Secretary, and Mr. G. M. Young of the Punjab Commission as Under-Secretary.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Sirdar Daljit Singh was received in audience by the King to-day.

RUMANIAN POLICY.

THE AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY.

For some weeks past the journals of the Central Powers, as well as those of the Entente, have published many dissertations on the prospective attitude of Rumania, together with fervid appeals to the sentiments of her rulers and her people and judicious hints regarding the direction in which her interests lie, writes the Bukarest correspondent of "The Times."

Why the present time should have been chosen for these discussions and exhortations it is difficult to say; conceivably the approach of spring, with the prospect of renewed activity in all the theatres of war may have suggested the idea that the time for Rumania's participation in the great Armageddon cannot be far distant.

In point of fact, the policy of Rumania is the same to-day as it was some six months ago, when her neighbour, Bulgaria, took up arms; nor has anything occurred in the meantime to suggest the possibility of a deviation from that policy—except, perhaps, at the moment when Germany, irritated at the arrangement for the sale of wheat to the British Government, seemed disposed to exercise undue pressure here. But Germany was mollified by a new compact placing the remaining stock of cereals available for export at her disposal; the cloud vanished rapidly, and to-day all is, apparently, as before.

The sentiment of the bulk of the people—so far as it counts in a country under aristocratic government—is favourable to the Entente Powers, and especially to France. The ruling oligarchy, which counts for much, participates in this feeling, but includes a minority which sympathizes with Germany. The existence of this minority is due in part to the influence of the late King and Queen, in part to economic reasons, as the landowners find the principal mart for their produce in Germany, in part to the development of German financial institutions in the country.

But apart from its international sympathies, the nation, as a whole, is deeply imbued with the desire, and alive to the duty, of coming to the rescue of that large portion of the Ruman race which still remains in bondage beyond the Carpathians. Compared with the four millions of the cognate stock in Transylvania, the Bukovina, and the Banat, the milion of half-Russianized Rumans in Bessarabia can hardly be taken into consideration. The heart of the nation is with its kindred in the "land beyond the forest."

ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE

Miss E. C. Dudgeon of Lincluden House, Dumfries, has, according to the "Aberdeen Journal," during the past few years carried out a number of interesting experiments in the growing of crops by means of electricity. The results she has attained in the case of potatoes are very marked. In 1912 the yield was 10 cwt. 3 qr. more per acre than without the electricity; in 1913, 13 cwt. 3 qr. more; and in 1914, 1 ton 3 cwt. more. Last year the oat crop was experimented with. From the very commencement of growth, the oats under electrical treatment showed a conspicuous difference, and they did not suffer from the prevailing drought to the same extent. When the crop was harvested there was a difference of 31 per cent. in grain and 63 per cent. in straw in favour of electrified oats. Miss Dudgeon considers that the experiments justify the following conclusions:—(1) That under the influence of the electric discharge the ingredients and the soil necessary to plant growth are rendered more soluble, and therefore more easy of assimilation; (2) that by the aid of electric current sap is enabled to flow more vigorously and the formation of sugar and starch is increased; and (3) respiration, absorption, and evaporation are accelerated and by increased chemical activity in the plant its whole fabric is improved. With regard to the cost of electrical treatment of crops Miss Dudgeon considers there is no reason to doubt that the apparatus required and its method of working will come well within the means of any practical farmer who has a little kknowledge of the subject, and that the increase of crop will repay with interest the outlay entailed.

LARISSA-SALONIKA RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 21.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Larissa-Salonika Railway opens on Sunday and Athens will for the first time be connected with a European railway system.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 21.

The following names of officers appear in the 9th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

2nd-Lieut. P. G. F. Prauty, I. A. R. O.

PRISONER OF WAR.

Lieut. K. D. Yearsley, R. E.

HUN BARBARITIES IN S. W. AFRICA

WINDHOEK GAOL HORRORS.

HOW PRISONERS WERE STARVED.

A sensation has been caused in South Africa by the recent publication in a Natal paper of what purported to be the report of the official Commission of Inquiry into atrocities against British prisoners in German South-west Africa, says Reuter's correspondent at Capetown, cabling on April 20.

Some of the revelations are of a most shocking character. Specific instances are given of gross outrage on British officers. The Governor of South-west Africa, Dr. Seitz ordered them to be placed in irons during their transit from place to place. Captain Geary, who was taken prisoner at Sandfontein, was placed in solitary confinement for six and a half months in a cell 13ft. by 7ft., infested with bugs and in a shocking sanitary condition. He was threatened with being put into a dark cell if he looked out of the window. British civilians with women and children were confined in common gaols, sleeping ten in one cell, with locked doors and in a foul atmosphere. Their food was scanty. The sick and wounded were grossly neglected in the field until German wounded had been attended to.

The Commission finds that these acts constituted a breach of the rules of war as laid down by the Hague Convention. The authors of these outrages are mentioned by name, and the paper says they are all at liberty in South-west Africa to-day.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

The matter was at once raised by Sir Thomas Smartt in the House of Assembly. He asked that the Commission's report, if made, should be placed on the table. It was of such a serious character, he said, that it was bound to create a great deal of feeling throughout the country.

General Botha deprecated under haste, seeing that happily the prisoners had been released and were no longer suffering. The Commissioners' report had just been handed in, and he had not yet read it. The question of its premature publication would be investigated. In the meantime he promised to make further inquiries.

The report is now published officially, confirming in the main the version given by the newspaper. It especially emphasises the insufficiency of the food of prisoners, and states that there was a complete lack of organisation or central control. Replying to complaints in connection with rations, Governor Seitz told the officers they should be most thankful for what they got. "We did not invite you to this country. You invaded the country and fought us with natives," he remarked. After the escape of a couple of officers rations were cut down. The staff officer said that this was not a punishment but a disciplinary measure. It appears that the officers were moved to keep them out of the way of the British advance, and were required to give their parole not to escape, otherwise they were threatened with being put in chains; but subsequently the German commandant apologised. The rations of the non-commissioned officers and men were reduced almost to starvation point, and were only half those issued to the German troops.

TEN IN A SMALL CELL.

The official report mentions that prisoners stood in queues waiting to drink the blood of slaughtered oxen, and it also mentions the boiling of the soft parts of hides to extract nutriment. The insufficient clothing supplied to prisoners is also alluded to. The report describes men going by railway to Otavifontein clad in helmets, a tunic, a short loin-cloth, and sandals, "a spectacle for the women natives who saw them on the road." The report, too, confirms the reference to Captain Geary and adds that the food was coarse and insufficient. He was treated harshly and callously, and was only allowed short periods of exercise with convicted criminals. No charge was laid against him, and his protests were unheeded. The report quotes the case of Captain Munro, who was treated similarly to Captain Geary, but his detention was only for 24 days.

Referring to the treatment of political prisoners confined in Windhoek gaol, the report points out they were mostly British. The gaol was crowded at the time, and they were obliged to sleep on in a small cell. The door was locked nightly and was not opened in any circumstances for twelve hours. There was considerable dysentery amongst the prisoners and the sanitary conditions were most disgusting. The report does not deal with the treatment of natives owing to the wide divergence of opinion among Germans and South Africans regarding what constitutes cruelty to natives.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Sir Thomas Smartt has now asked General Botha for information as to what steps are being taken to bring the guilty German officers to trial.

General Botha, after announcing that he had been in communication with the Imperial Government on the matter, stated that the Government assumed the attitude that it would not take revenge, although it naturally condemned in the strongest possible manner the action disclosed in the report. He added that he had already protested to the German authorities when he himself was in South-west Africa on the strength of statements by escaped prisoners.

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INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

PERSONNEL AND TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 20.

The following Government Resolution, dated Simla, the 19th instant, has been issued:—

The Government of India, as announced by Sir William Clark when speaking on Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's resolution in the Legislative Council on 21st March 1915, have decided that the time has come when the question of the expansion and development of Indian manufactures and industries should be taken up in a more comprehensive manner than has hitherto been attempted. India possesses two notably successful manufacturing industries in the two great textile industries of cotton and jute and there are others which have also reached some degree of importance, but it remains none the less true that she is still in the main a producer of raw materials. The Government of India have strong hopes, however, that it may prove possible to place the industries of this country on a much firmer and more extended basis than at present and they consider that no means should be left untried which holds out a reasonable hope of effecting this end. They are aware of the eager desire of a large number of the people of India for the industrial development of their country and with this desire the Government of India fully associate themselves. The efforts of the Government in the past towards this end have disclosed the existence of numerous difficulties. Indian capital is timid and unenterprising, skilled labour is lacking and there is a want of practical information regarding the commercial potentialities of India's raw products. All these difficulties require full examination by men of technical experience and high business standing. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to appoint a Commission, some of whose members will be acquainted with Indian conditions, some with industrial progress in other countries where similar objects have been pursued, and others with industrial problems generally and their business side in particular. The Government of India are well aware that there are special difficulties in the way of such an enquiry during the war time, but after full consideration it has been decided to appoint the Commission at once in order that when after the close of the war the financial position is once more established on a normal basis the Government may be able, without further delay, to take such action as may seem suitable after considering the Commission's recommendations.

SUBJECTS EXCLUDED FROM SCOPE OF COMMISSION.

In framing the terms of reference it has been found necessary to exclude two matters from the scope of the Commission's labours. In the first place, any consideration of the present fiscal policy of the Government of India has been excluded from its enquiries. When introducing the Financial Statement in the Legislative Council the Hon. Finance Member, it will be remembered, stated in connection with the question of the cotton duties that the general fiscal relationship which exists between the various parts of the Empire and other countries must in the opinion of his Majesty's Government be reconsidered after the war and that in the meantime they wish to postpone any action that would tend to raise such questions. The same considerations apply with even greater force to any proposals involving the imposition of duties for the specific purpose of protecting Indian industries, a policy which would very directly affect the fiscal relations of India with the outside world. In the next place, it is not proposed that the Commission should re-examine those aspects of technical and industrial education, which have recently been dealt with by committees working in England and India, whose reports are at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

Subject to the above qualifications, the Commission will be instructed to examine and report upon the possibilities of further industrial development in India and to submit its recommendations with special reference to the following questions:—(a) Whether new openings for the profitable employment of Indian capital in commerce and industry can be indicated, (b) whether and if so in what manner Government can usefully give direct encouragement to the industrial development, (1) by rendering technical advice more freely available, (2) by the demonstration of the practical possibility on a commercial scale of particular industries, (3) by affording directly or indirectly finanical assistance to industrial enterprises, or (4) by any other means which are not incompatible with the existing fiscal policy of the Government of India.

REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS.

The Government of India trust that the Commission will find it possible to place their report in the hands of Government of India within twelve months from the date of its assembling in India.

The Commission consists of the following gentlemen:—President, Sir T. H. Holland. Members:—Mr. Chatterton, Sir Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim, Mr. E. Hopkinson, Mr. C. E. Low, C. S., Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir R. N. Mukherjee, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, Mr. F. H. Stewart and Sir D. J. Tata. The Secretary will be appointed later.

ALLAHABAD, May 19.

It is understood that the preliminary meetings of the members of the Industries Commission will be arranged for at Simla.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of the post of a Deputy Director of Agriculture for the Madras Presidency to deal with questions affecting cattle breeding and dairy operations, and has appointed Mr. M. N. Allan Carruth to fill the post.

BURMA AND THE WAR.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER'S SPEECH AT MOGOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 20.

In the course of his speech on Tuesday in reply to an address presented by the inhabitants of Mogok, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, dealing with the war, said, he was not in a position to tell them when the war will end, but this much he dared aver, that it would not end until the Allies had vindicated once more, and more clearly than ever before, the cause of freedom and justice which had made the British Empire what it was and had welded together into one homegenous whole—the most powerful and the most diffused empire the world had yet known. In these peaceful hills the shock of battle was not felt, thunders of fighting were not heard, but his Honour doubted not at Mogok, as elsewhere, there was deep determination to do all that in their power lay to help this war to a swift and satisfactory conclusion and to assist to ministering as far as in them lay to the comfort of our brave soldiers at the front who were upholding the Empire's cause. His Honour expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity of seeing the celebrated ruby mines and of meeting them. His Honour's tour in Upper Burma has been full of interest and instruction to him and he had gained in the last fortnight a practical knowledge of forest working in Upper Burma, which he could not acquire in anything like same degree in correspondence. He wanted to see as much of Burma as possible, hitherto he had seen conditions which filled him with hope for the future of this great, beautiful and attractive country.

INDIAN CONSOLIDATION ACT.

BURMA CHAMBER'S PROTEST AGAINST LORDS' BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 20.

The following telegram was sent on Friday to the Viceroy by the Burma Chamber of Commerce:—The Burma Chamber of Commerce respectfully beg to offer the strongest possible protest against the Bill in the House of Lords supplementing the India Consolidation Act as outlined in India Consolidation Act as outlined in the Reuter's telegram of 8th instant and in order to prevent a heated controversy during the war they venture to suggest that the Secretary of State be informed of this protest and urged to drop the Bill on grounds that it is of a highly controversial nature, serves to deprive the subject of his rights in a way which the Privy Council in the Moment case held to be insufferable, and was introduced without notice to the Indian public, who will almost certainly stoutly oppose it.

ENLISTMENT FOR ANGLO-INDIAN REGIMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 20.

The following press note was issued this afternoon in connection with the scheme for enlistment of members of the domiciled Anglo-Indian community into the British army during the duration of the war:—

The Anglo-Indian Empire League has appointed Mr. A. J. Cooke to be their recruiting representative for Burma. In order to assist him and to advise local committees of which the formation at important centres has been suggested to the Commissioners, the Lieutenant-Governor has, with the concurrence of the Major-General Commanding Burma Division, appointed an Advisory Committee at Rangoon for the whole of Burma consisting of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel C. Townshend, I.A., Commissioner of Pegu, as President, Mr. W. H. Cabell, I.C.S., President, Rangoon Municipal Committee, Colonel A. S. Montgomery, 16th Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant R. Casson, Adjutant Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers, the Hon. Mr. J. E. Dubern and Mr. A. J. Cooke, as members. The Advisory Committee will commence work forthwith.

TWO PLATOONS TO BE RAISED.

In connection with the scheme for enlistment of Anglo-Indians into the British Army during the war, a well attended meeting was held to-day at the Hon. Mr. J. E. Dubern's residence, when it was proposed to hold a mass meeting the next Friday to be presided over by General Officer Commanding Rangoon Brigade.

Mr. A. J. Cooke, recruiting representative for Burma, made a lengthy statement and referred to the difficulties he had met in beating up possible recuits and then pointed out the urgent necessity of answering the call of their King and the Empire. Burma was called upon to contribute two platoons of sixty men with two officers, making 122 in all, and up to date 26 men were in his register of whom five had been enlisted. When complete two platoons with officers will be attached to the Durham Light Infantry at Lucknow.

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CALCUTTA, May 20.

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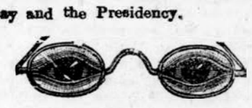
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